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## MUSIC AND CANNON GREET KING-EMPEROR ON ENTERING DELHI

Premier-Princes of India  
Are Received by the Royal  
Visitors in Silken Tent  
and Procession Follows

## SCENE IS IMPOSING

March Through Streets of  
Ancient Mogul Capital Is  
Gorgeous Spectacle and  
Famed King's Gate Used

(By the United Press)  
DELHI, India.—Amid the thunder of  
a royal salute and the music of the  
British national anthem, King George  
and Queen Mary entered the city today  
for the durbar ceremony on Tuesday.  
The royal visitors were received in  
state at the railway station by the vic-  
eroys, Lord Hardinge and Lady Hardinge  
and about 150 rajahs, maharajahs, sul-  
tans and other titled natives of India.  
A new silken tent replacing the one  
recently burned was the scene of the  
reception.

The young Nizam of Hyderabad,  
premier Prince of India, was the first to  
be greeted by the King and Queen and  
he was followed by the maharajah of  
Kashmir, owner of the country at the  
foot of the Himalayas. The King gra-  
ciously received his visitors.

The royal and vice-regal parties then  
entered state carriages for the process-  
ion through the ancient Mogul capital.  
The royal escort consisted of British  
and Indian cavalry and the imperial  
cavalry corps, the aristocratic soldiers of  
India. The latter clad in blue and white  
uniforms, were mounted on black  
chargers.

General Sir O'Moore Creagh, com-  
mander-in-chief of the Indian army,  
headed a brilliant staff, and behind  
mounted trumpeters came the viceroys.  
To American visitors the procession of  
Indian princes was most imposing, the  
wonderful assortment of colors, jewels,  
gold embroidery, magnificent horses and  
state carriages, providing a gorgeous  
spectacle. Elephants were not allowed  
in the parade.

Another feature of today's ceremonies  
was the opening of the "King's gate,"  
in the old days used only by the Mogul  
emperors, and through which the British  
rulers drove today.

At the spot where the British garrison  
made its last stand in 1857 against the  
rebel army addresses of welcome were  
delivered by the governors and other  
representatives of British rule. The  
procession then made its way to the  
royal camp where the King and Queen  
spent the afternoon granting audiences  
to native rulers.

## JURY OF FARMERS FOR PACKERS NOW SEEMS PROBABLE

CHICAGO.—A "farmer jury" will prob-  
ably decide the fate of the 10 meat  
packers, whose trial on charges of violat-  
ing the Sherman anti-trust law opened  
here Wednesday. It was apparent today  
that the government intended to chal-  
lenge peremptorily many of the veni-  
men from Chicago and Special Attorney  
Sheehan indicated a pronounced preference  
for agriculturists.

When court reconvened today there  
were 11 tentative jurors in the box, all  
subject to peremptory challenges by the  
government, but none had yet been ques-  
tioned by the defense. A wide difference  
of opinion as to the Sherman law was  
developed among the veniremen by ques-  
tions of the prosecution today. Several  
declared their opposition to any form of  
governmental regulation for business and  
others were against the Sherman law.

There was no abatement today in the  
crowds seeking admission to Judge Car-  
penter's courtroom.

## E. H. GARY SAYS HE'S FOR COOPERATION, NOT COMPETITION

WASHINGTON.—"I believe in coopera-  
tion instead of the old-style competi-  
tion," said E. H. Gary, head of the  
United States Steel Corporation, resum-  
ing his testimony before the Senate com-  
mittee on interstate commerce today.

"Old-style competition was based on  
the idea that everything possible should  
be done to drive competitors out of busi-  
ness. It resulted in temporary low  
prices.

"New competition is fair, open com-  
petition. There ought to be a com-  
mission which could say to corporations  
that they should keep within certain re-  
stricted lines."

Senator Cummins said that a commis-  
sion authorized to pass in advance upon  
agreements among manufacturers would  
be unlawful.

## PRESIDENT'S SECOND MESSAGE SENT IN IS ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The full text of President Taft's  
message will be found on page 8 of  
today's Monitor.

WASHINGTON.—President Taft sent  
to Congress today his second message  
for this session. In it he reviews the  
relations between the United States and  
other nations and concludes that there  
is nothing in the situation to indicate  
anything but peace and prosperity for  
the American people.

Arbitration is alluded to as an impor-  
tant factor for the preservation of tran-  
quility.

(Continued on page four, column three)

## BAY STATE ENTERS ITS PLEA FOR BETTER HARBORS AND RIVERS

John J. Martin Lays Before  
Waterways Congress at  
Washington the Desires of  
Massachusetts

## WANTS BUT SHARE

WASHINGTON.—Telling of the awak-  
ening of Massachusetts to its great re-  
sources and commercial possibilities,  
John J. Martin, president of the Massa-  
chusetts Real Estate Exchange, made the

(Continued on page seven, column four)

## Boston Men Start National Move for Free Passage of Ships Through the Canal

WASHINGTON.—Representa-  
tives of commercial orga-  
nizations of cities on the East and  
West coasts and in the Mississippi  
valley have perfected an organiza-  
tion to push federal legislation  
permitting the passage of Ameri-  
can coastwise ships through the  
Panama canal free of charge. The  
association adopted a set of resolu-  
tions calling for "free tolls" for  
American ships which will be  
urged for adoption by the National  
Rivers and Harbors Congress, now  
in session here.

Among the organizers of the  
free toll association are D. O. Ives,  
W. C. Brewer and William P. F.  
Ayer of Boston; Meller Elbitt and  
R. W. Miller of Bridgeport, Conn.,  
and Oliver Gildersleve of Port-  
land, Conn.

## LEASES FOR SUBWAYS ARE SIGNED BY THE 'L' AND TRANSIT BOARD

Include Dorchester, Boylston  
Street, East Boston and  
Cambridge Tunnel Con-  
nection and Renewals

## WORK MUST BEGIN

Preliminary Surveys for  
South Boston to Be Fol-  
lowed by Construction Un-  
der Act of Legislature

Gen. William A. Bancroft, president of  
the Boston Elevated Railway Company;  
George G. Crocker, chairman of the Bos-  
ton transit commission, and its other  
members signed the leases today for the  
Dorchester tunnel, the Boylston street  
subway, the East Boston tunnel exten-  
sion or Boston end of the subway, and  
the renewal of the leases of the Tremont  
street subway, the East Boston tunnel  
and the Washington street tunnel. The  
papers were signed in the offices of the  
commission at 15 Beacon street.

All of the new leases are practically  
identical with the single exception of  
section five which stipulates the terms  
of rental. All of the rentals begin  
when the use begins. The main features  
of the rental for the Dorchester tun-  
nel are as follows:

"V. The rental shall be at the rate  
of four and one half per cent per an-  
num upon the net cost.

"The net cost shall be deemed to in-  
clude, except as is otherwise provided  
herein, all expenditures incurred in  
acquisition and construction, including  
damages, expenses and salaries of the  
commission, and the interest on the  
debt incurred in construction prior to  
the beginning of the use and also all ex-  
penses incurred under the provisions of  
chapter ninety-four of the resolves of  
the year nineteen hundred and ten,  
prior to the date when the act took ef-  
fect. For the purpose of ascertaining  
the rental there shall be deducted from  
the cost the proceeds of sales and leases

(Continued on page nine, column four)

## TAKE STRAW 1912, VOTE IN MICHIGAN

LANSING, Mich.—At the annual con-  
vention of the state association of farm-  
ers clubs a straw vote upon choice for  
President, taken yesterday, showed La  
Follette 32, Roosevelt 5, Osborn 4 and  
Taft 3. The Democratic members ex-  
pressed themselves as follows: Wilson  
12, Harmon 4, Clark 3 and Underwood 2.

Almost a man the Republican farm-  
ers said that rather than support Mr.  
Taft they would vote Democratic. The  
trend of dissatisfaction with the present  
administration seems to be over the  
attitude taken by the President toward  
reciprocity.

"There is one very obvious fact. With  
better terminals we shall have a better  
argument for asking the big trans-at-  
lantic steamship companies to make Bos-  
ton a port of entry. Additional trans-  
atlantic business is not going to come  
to us unless some effort is made on our  
part to secure it. Up-to-date piers and  
docks, capable of accommodating the  
modern transatlantic liner, will be in  
themselves a fetching argument."

The act of the Legislature which  
created the board, provided that it should  
make a report to the Legislature on  
plans for harbor development and par-  
ticularly for a drydock by Jan. 15. The  
delay in naming the board has caused  
many to say that the report could not  
be made by this time. Mr. Bancroft  
was not at all pessimistic on this point.  
He did not say that a report would be  
made by Jan. 15, but he considered this  
well within the range of possibility.

Mr. Bancroft today endeavored to  
arrange for the first meeting of the  
board for Friday at 11 a.m. at the  
rooms of the harbor and land commis-  
sion at the State House. Following the  
receipt of the congratulatory telegram  
from Joseph A. Conry another member  
of the board who is at present in Wash-  
ington, General Bancroft replied ac-  
quainting Mr. Conry of the proposed  
meeting tomorrow and asking him to  
wire if he could not be present. To-  
morrow's meeting may depend upon Mr.  
Conry's ability to be present.

## INTERSTATE BOARD EXTENDS POWERS OVER RAILROADS

WASHINGTON.—The interstate com-  
merce commission made an important  
ruling today in the case of the Missouri  
& Illinois Coal Company against the  
Illinois Central. It was held that the  
temporary confiscation by carriers of the  
cars of other railroads and the placing  
of embargoes against cars being sent off  
of the lines of the owners are alike un-  
lawful and the railroads are expected to  
make such rules for the return of cars  
as will terminate such abuses.

Under this decision all of the car per-  
diem and car interchange rules of the  
American Railway Association become  
subject to the regulation of the inter-  
state commerce commission.

This is the first time that the commis-  
sion has taken this position which is  
based upon the Elkins bill of 1910.

## SCENE IN HOUSE AS REGULAR SESSION OF 62D CONGRESS BEGAN



(Copyright by Harris & Ewing, Washington)

Speaker Champ Clark has just called the representatives to order and the chaplain is leading in prayer. This view  
is taken from the Republican side of the chamber and the Democrats are facing the camera

## CHELSEA MERCHANTS TAKE STEPS TOWARD KEEPING FERRY OPEN

Chelsea merchants, manufacturers and  
citizens took the first steps today  
against the proposed closing of the Chelsea  
ferry by the company which controls  
it, the stockholders of which declare the  
business now done by the ferry is not  
sufficient to warrant them in keeping it  
running. The proposed abandonment of  
the service is said to be the result of  
a steady decline in the patronage in the

(Continued on page seven, column one)

## MAHDI OCCUPIES JIZAN

(Special to the Monitor)  
CONSTANTINOPLE.—Jizan, where the  
Turks suffered a reverse last May, has  
been evacuated by the Turkish troops  
and occupied by the forces of the Mahdi,  
Said Idris.

## M'MANIGAL APPEARS BEFORE GRAND JURY IN DYNAMITE INQUIRY

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Ortie McMani-  
gal was the first witness called when a  
federal investigation into an alleged  
dynamiting conspiracy in which some of  
the leading labor men of the country  
may be involved, began here today. The  
federal grand jury assembled at 10  
o'clock and Oscar Lawler, special United  
States attorney was in charge.

John J. McNamara will tell nothing.  
If the government asks him to testify  
he will refuse to talk. Clarence Darrow,  
chief counsel for McNamara, made this  
positive statement just before the fed-  
eral grand jury inquiry opened. Mr.  
Lawler said he could not compel McNa-  
mara to testify, but would call him and  
ask him questions. It is expected that  
as soon as the ordeal is over, either to-  
day or tomorrow, both McNamara will  
be removed to San Quentin.

McManigal probably will be the  
principal witness and there will be  
introduced letters which were taken from  
the headquarters of the International  
Association of Bridge and Structural  
Iron Workers in the raid by Detective  
W. J. Burns after John J. McNamara's  
arrest. Some of these letters purport  
to be from various labor leaders advis-  
ing the use of dynamite in places where  
strikes were on.

LYNN, Mass.—The Knights of Labor  
and United Shoe Workers of America,  
rivals of the American Federation of  
Labor, today began preliminary talks  
for what may develop into a contest for  
supremacy throughout the country.

Stephen M. Walsh, master workman  
of the Shoe Cutters Assembly, has sent  
out a circular letter to all laboring men  
and labor organizations urging attend-  
ance of all labor leaders, regardless of  
their affiliations, at a meeting to be held  
here Jan. 10, when every effort will be  
made to invade the ranks of some 3000  
members of unions, affiliated with the

(Continued on page seven, column two)

## DEPOSED CHINESE RENT GRANTED A \$30,000 PENSION

NEW YORK.—A despatch to the Times  
from Peking says: An edict announcing  
the resignation of the regent, Prince  
Chun, father of the child Emperor, was  
issued Wednesday by the Empress Dow-  
ager. It is also signed by the members  
of the cabinet, and points out that the  
administration has been unpopular. The  
regent, it is stated, regrets that his re-  
pentance came too late, and feels that if  
he continued in power his commands  
would soon be disregarded.

The edict demands loyalty to the min-  
isters from the people, who "must now  
realize that the court does not object to  
the surrender of the power vested in the  
throne."

The retiring regent is to receive a  
grant of 50,000 taels (about \$30,000) an-  
nually from the imperial household al-  
lowances. His place as guardian of the  
throne is to be taken jointly by Shi  
Hsu, a Manchurian prince and former presi-  
dent of the National Assembly, and Hsu  
Shi Chang, vice-president of the privy  
council. Both were formerly grand  
councilors.

In a cable despatch from Shanghai the  
Herald says that Dr. Wu Ting Fang, the  
revolutionary government's foreign sec-  
retary, has notified the American and  
French consuls that the proposed Cotto  
and other loans which the Manchus have  
accepted are directed against the revolu-  
tionists and their terms will not be re-  
cognized by the independent provinces.

He also warned the German consul as  
to supplying munitions to the Manchus.

## EIGHT CONGRESS CONTESTS

WASHINGTON.—Speaker Clark an-  
nounced today that eight contests for  
seats occupied by members of the House  
of Representatives had been filed by the  
elections committee. Among them is  
that of Raymond J. Jodoin, who de-  
mands the seat of Edwin W. Higgins,  
first Connecticut district.

## GERMAN BATTLESHIP AGROUND

(By the United Press)  
KIEL, Germany.—The German battle-  
ship Kaiser Wilhelm II. went aground  
in a fog off Flensburg Fiord. Her posi-  
tion is believed to be safe.

THE COPY OF THE MONITOR WHICH YOU  
PASS TO YOUR NEIGHBOR EACH DAY  
MEANS MORE TO HIM BECAUSE HE  
KNOWS THAT YOU HAVE TAKEN THE  
TIME TO READ AND ENJOY IT BEFORE  
PASSING IT ALONG.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER  
In United States..... 2c  
In Foreign Countries..... 3c

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If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

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State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out  
The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

## It will be run FREE ONE WEEK ON THE CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

## VANDERBILT HORSES WINNERS ON OPENING NIGHT OF THE SHOW

Gentlemen's combination horses and harness tandems over 15.1 are the classes which are expected to cause the most interest at the second session of the third annual horse show at the Park Riding school tonight.

In the first class mentioned, No. 17, particular interest is taken. There are six entries, T. J. Flanagan's Red Eagle, H. L. Pierce's Superb and Supreme and J. Sumner Draper's The Virginian and Apollo being the best known.

Much interest is also being taken in the teams of three hunters, all the horses in each team belonging to the same club and being ridden by a member of the club in hunting uniform.

The session will begin at 8 o'clock this evening with the judging of harness pairs not under 15 hands. Next, saddle horses up to 100 pounds will occupy the ring, and then in the order named will come harness horses under 15.2, saddle horses up to 200 pounds, harness tandems over 15.1, ladies' saddle horses, harness pairs 15.2 and over, gentlemen's combination horses, harness pairs over 14.2, pairs of saddle horses, harness horses over 14.2, harness pairs 15.3 and over, and last of all teams of three hunters.

The opening session held Wednesday evening, proved to be the splendid exhibition of harness performers anticipated.

The show, which is confined to New England horses, had a national flavor, because of the appearance of the splendid horses from the stables of Alfred G. Vanderbilt, H. L. Pierce and J. Sumner Draper, while in the events for jumpers the blue ribbons were taken by prize-winners owned by George Chipchase, who manages Judge Moore's famous string.

The Vanderbilt horses, driven by Charles Wilson, caused the most comment.

The class which most pleased the management was that for park four-in-hands. At the recent New York show this class had two entries, while last evening three teams came into the ring, and they were teams that New England may well be proud of. First prize went to Alfred Vanderbilt's Queen Maud, Queen Fawn, Hertel and Hamlet; second to R. G. Tower's Echo, Faraway, Fluffy Ruffles and Dixie; third to H. L. Pierce's Warwick, Queen, Warwick Princess, King Grayling and Prince Grayling.

The Vanderbilt stable secured two other blues, Hamlet winning in the class for family horses and Sir James in the event for novice horses over 15.1 hands.

Many prominent Boston people were present.

Class 14, novice harness horses, over 15.1 hands—Won by Alfred G. Vanderbilt's Sir James, driven by Charles Wilson; Alfred G. Vanderbilt's Hamlet, driven by George Wilson; second, Dr. P. F. Cronin's Starlight, driven by owner, third, M. M. Dugan's Queen of Action, driven by Miss Eleanor Sears, fourth.

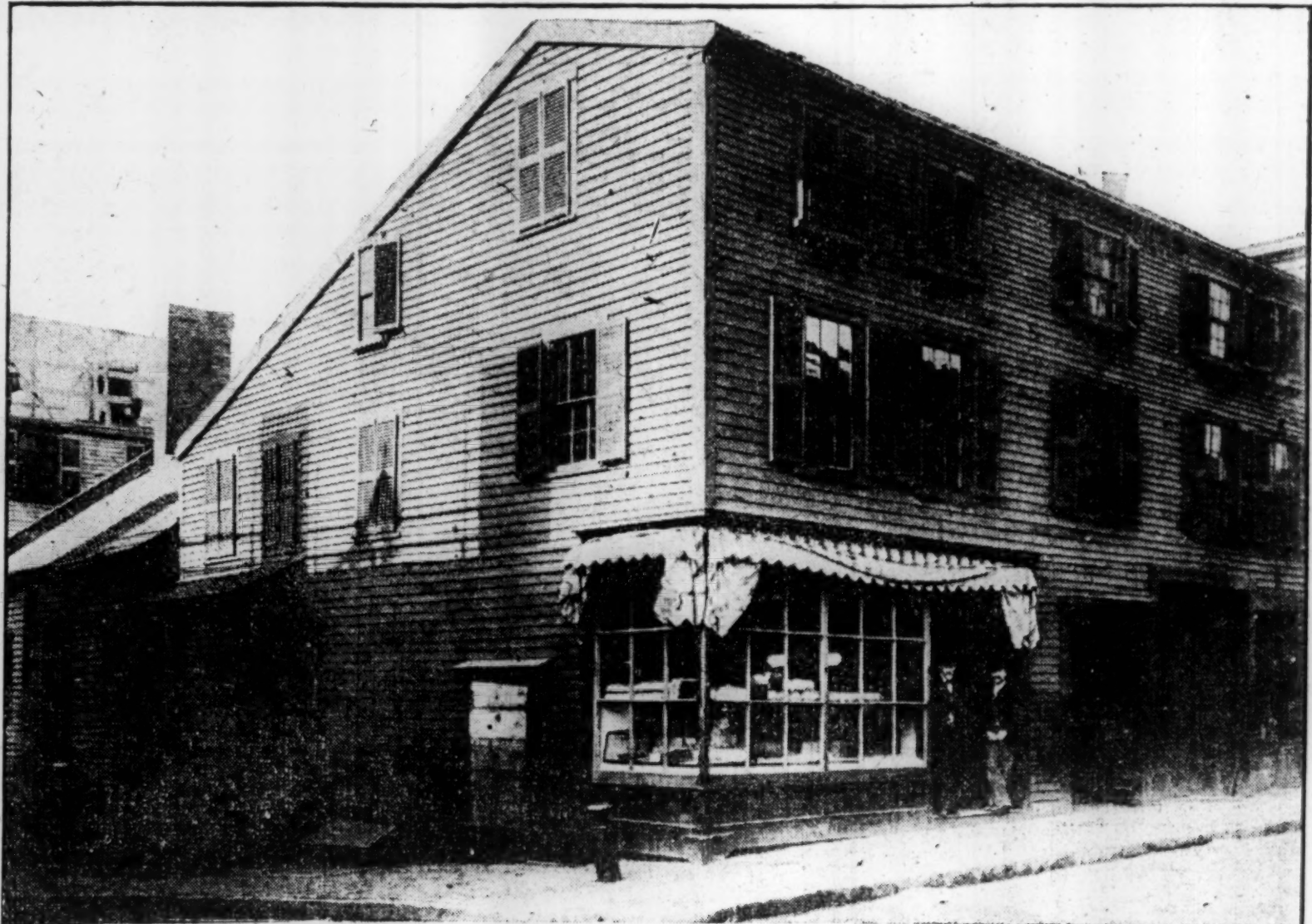
Class 15, novice saddle horses, over 15.1 hands and under—Won by Arthur Roberts; M. Murphy's Directoire, ridden by Harry Conter, second, Miss Helen and Miss Esther Fox, Larkspur, ridden by George Terrell, third, Riverdale Farm, Daphne, ridden by Joseph Collins, fourth.

Class 16, novice harness horses, over 15.1 hands—Won by Joseph H. Collins' Willow Wisp, ridden by George Terrell; Miss Harriet Bayley's Beaute, ridden by Joseph Collins, second, Miss M. Holbrook's Sweet Briar, ridden by Edward Leonard, third, Miss Helen and Miss Esther Fox's Larkspur, ridden by Thomas Powers, fourth.

Class 17, novice harness horses, pairs, any height—Won by J. Sumner Draper's Baronet and Saffire, driven by James Smith; Harry Conter's Fortune and Outtime, driven by owner, second, Dr. P. F. Cronin's Gaiety Girl and Fawnlight, driven by owner, third, F. D. Packard's Imogene and Ophelia, driven by S. L. Morahan, fourth.

Class 18, saddle horses, best trained at walk, trot and canter—Won by H. L. de

## HOUSES AND STREETS OF BOSTON THAT LIVE IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY



(By courtesy Boston City Club)

The Gee-Gray house, Prince street, corner Lafayette avenue, shown in the illustration, was located on Prince street, formerly Black Horse lane, and was built probably early in the eighteenth century. It was owned by the Rev. Joshua Gee and passed through several families and in 1815 was purchased by William Gray, the noted shipping merchant and builder of a wharf of that name. The house was built of ship timber and treenailed. A cannon sunk in the sidewalk was said to have belonged to the "True Blues," a North End military company, composed of caulkers. One of the old water mills, built on the banks of the mill pond, stood back of it. Jabez F. Hewes, whose grandfather was one of the "Tea Party," kept a bakery for many years there. It was used as a British hospital. A number of years ago it was torn down and a modern building erected on its site.

## PROPOSES TO TEST THE LAW ON FILING CAMPAIGN EXPENSE

John F. McDonald, chairman of the Democratic state committee, says that he proposes to test the constitutionality of the law requiring political committees to file with the secretary of state a statement of its receipts and expenditures. He said that he would file no statement as to the contributions made to him during the recent campaign or as to the manner in which they were disbursed. In so refusing to act he expects to invite legal action against him and thus test the legality of the act. When asked if he would take any action in case Chairman McDonald held to his plan, Secretary of State Albert P. Langtry said, "The law requires that the secretary of state shall move in such a case only upon petition of voters of the commonwealth. If such a petition is filed setting forth the reasons for complaint it would become my duty to turn the same over to the attorney-general. It would be for him to institute proceedings against the defendant if the case so warranted. Unless complaint is made to me in writing by registered voters of the state any refusal on the part of Mr. McDonald to file a statement would probably go unchallenged."

Chairman McDonald made known his purpose to test the law following the filing of a statement by the treasurer of the Democratic state committee, Charles F. Riordan, in which it was stated that only \$205 had been received by him as treasurer for the committee this year.

Other statements filed by Democratic candidates for office at the recent election indicate that the committee received \$5000 from Governor Foss, \$1000 from David I. Walsh, \$1300 from Charles B. Strecker and \$1000 each from Augustus L. Thorndike and George W. Anderson.

**PUMPING UNITS PROPOSED**  
WASHINGTON—The reclamation service is making an investigation of the feasibility of extending the Okanogan project in Washington by the addition of two units. Both will be irrigated by pumping.

## WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

EDITORIAL comments presented today deal with the responsibilities resting upon the present Congress.

**CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER**—Congress convenes at a time when the nation is in a transition stage. America is passing from trustful reliance upon the good intentions of the professional politicians, and is coming into a state of watchfulness. Evils brought about by the rule of politicians must be remedied. Congress now understands, and must not soon forget, that legislation in behalf of any interest save that of the people will not be tolerated. It is the strength of public sentiment, and the responsiveness of Congress thereto, that will make the coming session notable.

**NEW YORK AMERICAN**—The United States of America is a magnificent corporation, with 100,000,000 stockholders, whose prosperity is coming more and more to depend upon public action. There was a day, before the rise of modern grand-scale business organizations, when it was possible to believe that the doings of this board of directors at the national capitol was of comparatively little account. But that day has passed. The country now looks to Congress to take the initiative in enterprise, to open the road to the common prosperity. Today the productive energies of the American people have been slowed down to half speed, mainly through the prevalence of bad laws, or of lawlessness. The power to immensely increase the momentum of industry is in the hands of Congress.

**BALTIMORE SUN**—If the predictions of the Republican leaders that the session of Congress will be barren of fruit is verified, it will not be because of any lack of important business which will press itself upon the two Houses. The session immediately preceding a presidential campaign is, indeed, usually devoted to oratory and to playing for position by the two parties. But at the extra session last summer the Democratic members in the House seemed to have made the discovery that the best way to play politics and strengthen their party is to attend honestly and fairly to the public business, to stand by the

principles of the party and to do what the people commissioned them to do when the present House was elected. If this policy is continued through this coming session, the session will end in substantial results, or the Republican President and Senate will have to assume the responsibility for failure.

**RICHMOND VIRGINIAN**—Added interest and importance attach to this session of Congress in view of the fact that it precedes a presidential election and the party doings in Congress will have great influence upon the results of the coming election. Party leaders are well aware of this fact and the game of politics will be warmly waged by opposing parties. Should the Democrats act as harmoniously and as wisely as they did in the special session their chances of success will be greatly augmented. They came out of that period having created for themselves renewed public confidence and approval and if Mr. Taft will but assist them again with a few unwise vetoes he will make almost certain the election of the opposition party candidates.

## READING MASONS ELECT OFFICERS

READING, Mass.—Good Samaritan lodge, A. F. & A. M., last night elected the following officers: Worshipful master, Edgar O. Dewey; senior warden, Warren L. Fletcher; junior warden, William F. Badger; secretary, Walter M. Scott; treasurer, Charles F. Reid; chaplain, the Rev. Walter C. Myers; marshal, William A. Haley; senior deacon, Harry H. Kinsley; junior deacon, W. Homer Morrison; senior steward, Robert S. Burgess; junior steward, James F. Fairchild; inside sentinel, Edward E. Harnden; tyler, Elbridge Smith.

**TECHNOLOGY HEADS TO MEET**  
President and Mrs. Richard C. MacLaurin and members of the Institute of Technology corporation and their wives and many of the professors and instructors of the institution will be given a reception Saturday evening at 7 o'clock by Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Longyear at their home in Brookline.

## SITE FOR NEW HOME FOR HARVARD CLUB OF BOSTON IS SOUGHT

Harvard Club of Boston has named Robert F. Herrick, '90; Edward D. Brandegee, '81; Walter C. Baylies, '84; Thomas K. Cummins, '84; Odlin Roberts, '86; Edgar H. Wells, '97, and James Lawrence, Jr., '01, a committee to consider sites for a new clubhouse.

The plans for the house will be drawn to fit the site which is selected, but some of the details of the building have been decided on. It will have a large assembly hall in which dinners and other gatherings may be held, a large number of chambers for the accommodation chiefly of the non-resident members and in general will be of the same magnitude as the house of the Harvard Club of New York city.

When the Harvard Club of Boston enters its new house the annual dues will have to be increased—they are now \$3—but they will be arranged on a sliding scale, so that the recent graduates who have not been out of college long enough to earn large incomes, can enjoy the privileges of the club at small expense.

The rate of yearly payments will increase until the maximum charge is reached, but it is believed that that can be made small in proportion to the benefits received from membership in the club.

The club was formed in 1908. Since that time it has been active in providing entertainment for its members, extending hospitality to visiting Harvard men, rewarding scholarship in the university, recognizing and encouraging Harvard scholars and athletes and providing a working organization to carry out the miscellaneous purposes of the resident graduates. It now has 1500 members.

## WORK COMMENCES ON 'L' TRANSFORMER FOR MALDEN STATION

Workmen have just started to erect the new \$20,000 transformer station of the Boston Elevated Railway Company on Middlesex street, in Malden. The company decided to begin the extension of the elevated structure from Sullivan square to Malden square, instead of waiting until March. This decision was due to the arrival of much of the heavy power machinery earlier than was at first expected. The Stone & Webster Corporation of Boston is in charge of the work.

Fronting on Middlesex street, the transformer house will connect with the other Elevated structures to be erected in Malden. The piers for holding the giant machines are being rapidly placed in position. A rotary tie, weighing 24 tons and requiring 28 horses to haul it from the freight yards, will be installed before the walls of the power station are completed. This rotary tie is a part of the equipment from the General Electric Company at Schenectady. Another similar piece of machinery was taken from the freight yards this morning to the new power station.

Workmen have also commenced laying some of the foundations for the elevated structure through Everett this week. Within a few months the construction of the iron work will begin. All of the structures which occupied the Malden terminal site at the junction of Main, Center and Middlesex streets have been removed. These included the First Universalist church building, the Sheldon homestead and several stables and small factory buildings.

**DISCUSSION OF FIRE LIMITS**  
A discussion of "The Extension of the Fire Limits of the City of Boston" will take place at the Boston City Club this evening. George S. Smith, president of the Chamber of Commerce, will preside. The participants will be J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., William G. Ewing, C. H. Blackall, Charles League and Edward Seaver.

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Flowers and Decorations for all occasions.  
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## Facing Christmas

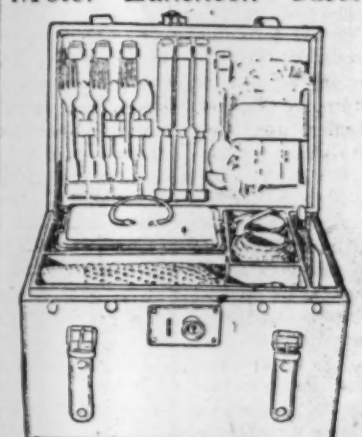
Our Christmas Exhibition this season has no equal in the world for delightful environment, the variety and correctness of taste in its offering, the ease of selection and the intrinsic value of every article.

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Fitted with all necessary tools, price complete, from \$1.50

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Try muffins made from Franklin Mills Extra Wheat Flour. You get a sweet wheat flavor. Ask your grocer for Franklin Mills. Write us for free cook book.  
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## Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about winter resorts, write us whether you wish sea or inland locations at home or abroad, and price you wish to pay. We will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired.

## AT THE THEATERS

### BOSTON CONCERTS

THURSDAY—Jordan hall, 8:15 p. m., Flon-zaley quartet.  
SATURDAY—Jordan hall, 3 p. m., piano recital, Mr. Delellah.  
SUNDAY—Symphony hall, 8 p. m., Russian Balalaika orchestra.

### BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

THURSDAY—8 p. m., special performance of "Tosca," with Mme. Eames.  
FRIDAY—8 p. m., "Bohème."  
SATURDAY—2 p. m., "Samson and Delilah."

### BOSTON

BOSTON—"Ben-Hur,"  
CASTLE SQUARE—"The Woodman,"  
COLONIAL—"The Ship Princess,"  
HOLLIS—"The Seven Sisters,"  
R. F. KETTER—"Vaudeville,"  
MAJESTIC—"Everywoman,"  
PARK—"Rich-Quick Wallingford,"  
PLYMOUTH—"Mae, Simone,"  
SHRIMM—"The Blue Bird,"  
TRIMM—"Madam Sherry."

## OHIO SYNDICATE TO BUILD ROAD

COVINGTON, La.—W. J. Tracy of Cleveland, O., was granted a franchise at a meeting of the police jury recently for the construction of an electric rail-way from Slidell to Houltonville, St. Tammany Parish.

The road will run through a thickly settled country. The franchise stipulates that work on the proposed line must begin within one year and be completed and in operation in two years.

# Leading Events in the Athletic World

## DORCHESTER HIGH IS PLANNING AN ACTIVE WINTER SPORT LIST

Coach J. D. O'Reilly Talks to Candidates for Indoor Baseball, Hockey, Basketball and Track

### OUTLOOK VERY GOOD

Coach J. D. O'Reilly of the Dorchester high school, called the first meeting for candidates for winter sport teams yesterday. Over 100 boys answered and Mr. O'Reilly was given a big reception when he was introduced by Mr. Thomas. Mr. Thomas talked to the boys and said that he was willing to encourage all kinds of athletics, providing that they were carried on in a gentlemanly way, and he urged all boys to be interested in the school's work in that department.

Mr. O'Reilly told of his plans for the coming season. One of the features of the indoor season's work at the school will be indoor baseball teams. Last year this school had class teams in this sport, but the coach plans to have a school team this year and hopes that other schools may take up the sport so that there can be inter-school competition.

Group and class basketball teams are to be organized. The group teams met with great enthusiasm among the boys, and they will be organized according to weights. An inter-group and inter-class schedule will be arranged soon.

It is planned to have a first and second school hockey team and a team representing each of the four classes at the school. At the recent meeting of instructors it was proposed to have the instructors talk the matter over with the boys, and at Dorchester the boys are very keen over the sport.

Last year the school had a team which played under difficulties, and it was a member of the Interscholastic Hockey League. They will apply for membership at the meeting tonight, to the same league.

Theodore Williams has been chosen temporary captain of the seven, and among the other boys who have played before are Mullane, Donald and Oswald Regnier, and Paul Quilty. About 40 boys are to try for the team. The school is centrally located for two outdoor rinks, when it is cold enough to have them flooded, the Ashmont playground and Franklin field. Meanwhile, the squad will practise handling the puck and shooting at goal nets in the gymnasium. Track work at the school will not start until the new year. Stanley McGarigle is captain and a number of boys have signified their intentions of trying for the team and Coach O'Reilly may develop a strong team.

## HARVARD TRACK WORK OPENS SOON

A board running track on Holmes field has been under process of construction for the past few days and will be ready for use of the Harvard track men on Monday. A circular track, 130 yards to the lap, has been constructed, and in addition to this there will be a 50-yard straightaway.

Candidates for the varsity and freshman teams, except those who have been on the football or cross-country squads this fall, will be expected to report on Monday at the track, where Coach Donovan will be every afternoon between 2:45 and 5 o'clock. Regular track work in preparation for the winter season will begin immediately after the holidays.

### RE-ELECT CAPTAIN TURVILLE

REVERE—The Revere high school football team has re-elected William Turville captain for 1912. Sweaters were awarded to Turville, MacKnight, Balfour, Emerson, Prior, Drummey, Hodgson, Di Rocco, Fitzgerald, Stowers and Marshall.

### CHICAGO MAKES CLEAN SWEEP

CHICAGO—Chicago made a clean sweep from St. Louis in the three-cushion series of the National Billiard League, Julius Krulwich defeating Edgar Calmer, 50 to 41, in the final game Wednesday night.

### B. A. A. SEVEN DEFEATS M. A. C.

The Boston Athletic Association hockey team defeated the seven from the Massachusetts Agricultural College 10 to 1 on the ice in the Boston Arena Wednesday evening.

## C. E. WHITE MEETS CLAUDE LEWIS IN CLASS B TOURNEY

C. D. Conway Faces J. M. Millette in Other Match Today for Amateur Championship Title

### CONWAY WINS GAME

NEW YORK—Two games are scheduled for today in the national amateur class B 182 ball-line billiard tournament in this city. C. E. White, the present title holder will meet Claude Lewis in the afternoon and C. D. Conway will play J. M. Millette in the evening.

Alternating in the lead with his opponent during the first half of the game, C. D. Conway proved the more diligent in gathering in the caroms in the latter innings and defeated G. P. B. Clark Wednesday in the eleventh contest. At the conclusion of the game Conway's string showed 300 buttons to 264 for Clark. The winner's average was 5.20-56, with high runs of 32, 27 and 18. Clark finished with an average of 4.40-56, and his best runs were 33, 21 and 19. The summary:

C. D. Conway (spot ball)—0, 0, 7, 0, 0, 1, 3, 3, 6, 14, 7, 0, 2, 2, 2, 18, 1, 10, 12, 1, 3, 0, 1, 18, 3, 1, 15, 2, 8, 0, 0, 0, 27, 1, 11, 1, 14, 1, 32, 0, 0, 7, 1, 0, 3, 12, 0, 2, 3, 11, 1, 4, 0, 3, 6, 3, 2, 3, 0, 10, 0, 0, 2, 3, 12, 2, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 2, 5, 23, 0, 0, 7, 0, 1, 1, 0, 2, 6, 0, 4, 6, 3, 0, 0, 4, Total, 264 points; average, 4.40-56. High runs, 33, 21 and 19.

George P. B. Clark (white ball)—0, 2, 0, 14, 4, 6, 10, 7, 0, 2, 0, 0, 6, 4, 7, 0, 21, 3, 5, 9, 10, 2, 0, 0, 0, 18, 3, 1, 2, 2, 3, 2, 0, 1, 0, 2, 5, 23, 0, 0, 7, 0, 1, 1, 0, 2, 6, 0, 4, 6, 3, 0, 0, 4, Total, 264 points; average, 4.40-56. High runs, 33, 21 and 19.

By gathering a run of 28 on his last turn at the table Mark Muldaur won the twelfth game of the tournament in the evening. He defeated Walter Leonard of Scranton, Pa., by 300 to 281. Throughout the game, which developed considerable interesting ball line play, Muldaur trailed behind. Leonard appeared to have victory within his grasp, as on his final turn he coaxed the ivory to the short rail and was weaving out the caroms in easy fashion. He slipped up on a draw shot after counting 11, and Muldaur, beginning from an unpromising lead, succeeded in counting 28 by clever position work.

The winner's average was 4.56-61 and his best runs 28, 23 and 19. Leonard averaged 4.41-60 with high runs of 28, 27 and 23. The summary follows:

Mark Muldaur (white ball)—0, 0, 12, 8, 3, 12, 0, 0, 4, 0, 2, 4, 10, 14, 1, 2, 1, 4, 10, 9, 3, 0, 1, 1, 3, 5, 2, 7, 0, 5, 0, 1, 2, 6, 1, 2, 3, 0, 10, 0, 0, 13, 4, 2, 3, 19, 2, 7, 0, 9, 0, 0, 2, 3, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 2, 3, 12, 2, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 2, 5, 23, 0, 0, 7, 0, 1, 1, 0, 2, 6, 0, 4, 6, 3, 0, 0, 4, Total, 264 points; average, 4.40-56. High runs, 28, 23 and 19.

Walter Leonard (spot ball)—0, 2, 2, 23, 1, 0, 0, 5, 12, 28, 3, 1, 7, 0, 0, 20, 1, 6, 0, 5, 0, 10, 1, 0, 1, 2, 1, 4, 4, 0, 0, 1, 2, 3, 8, 0, 0, 0, 10, 2, 0, 1, 0, 0, 2, 0, 2, 3, 0, 0, 0, 6, 4, 2, 0, 1, 2, 2, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 11, Total, 281 points; average, 4.41-60. High runs, 28, 27 and 23.

Referee, J. A. Dalton.

## LATIN SCHOOL CAPTAINS QUIT

The captains of the hockey and track teams, at the Boston Latin school have resigned. John J. Knight '13 was captain of hockey and Francis A. Phefan '13 was captain of the track team.

Teacher-Manager P. T. Campbell will call a meeting of the members of last year's teams on Monday.

### WAKEFIELD STARTS HOCKEY

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Lawrence Harris, captain of the local high school hockey team, called out his men for first practice today. The season will open Dec. 18 with a game with Malden high on Lake Quannapowitt. Games with Melrose high for Jan. 10 and with Stoneham high for Jan. 20 and 27 have been scheduled by Manager A. W. Hopson, and other schools will be played as ice conditions permit. The candidates for the team are Fred McKie, Chester Griffin, John Avery, Theodore Cram, William McKie, Roy Kendall, Walter Wolfe, Raymond Brown, Arthur Flint, Donald Wallace, Paul Cartwright, Henry Reff, Philip Morrison, Albert Carleton, Henry O'Rourke and Alfred Collinson.

### YALE SEVEN TO TOUR WEST

NEW HAVEN—Yale's hockey team will open its season with a practice game against the St. Nicholas team at New York Dec. 15. The Elfs will probably take on the St. Paul's School team of Concord, N. H., at the St. Nicholas rink Dec. 20. After this match the team will make a holiday trip through the West, playing a series of matches in Cleveland.

### DWYER MEDFORD CAPTAIN

MEDFORD—Members of the Medford high school football team, which this year won its first championship banner in the Suburban league, elected John F. Dwyer, Jr., the right guard, captain of the 1912 eleven Wednesday. Twenty-one letters were awarded by the athletic committee, which is a record-breaking number at Medford.

### WANTS TO PLAY DARTMOUTH

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The University of Minnesota will meet Dartmouth on the football field next year if a game can be arranged, and if not, will try for a contest with Cornell. This was decided Wednesday night at a meeting of the university athletic board of control. Dr. H. L. Williams was re-elected coach for three years at a salary of \$3500 a year.

## COLLEGE COACHES, NO. 47

Louis J. Cooke, University of Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS—Dr. Louis J. Cooke, for 15 years coach of basketball and director of gymnastics at the University of Minnesota, has brought his gymnastic and basketball teams to a winning position through unique methods on the gymnasium floor. His teams have not only figured well in the western conference, but they have invaded the east on various occasions, winning one memorable game from Yale and taking three games on another eastern trip, from Williams, Rochester and Cornell. His five in 1910 negotiated a tie with Chicago University for the western championship, and in 1911 tied Purdue for the honors in spite of a hard schedule.

Dr. Cooke was born Feb. 18, 1868, at Toledo, Ohio. He was educated in the public schools there and took his medical degree from the University of Vermont in 1894. He was pitcher on the varsity baseball nine and has played basketball ever since it was started as a sport. He has served eight years as a Y. M. C. A. physical director, part of the time overlapping his service at the university here. Until 1896 he was at Toledo and at Burlington, Vt., as a Y. M. C. A. director, and after that time with the St. Paul and Minneapolis Young Men's Christian Associations.

Much of Dr. Cooke's work in the gymnasium is done by an assistant, W. K. Foster, and by student helpers. All students are divided into three classes, those below the average, average and athletic. Those below the average work under Coach Cooke, the averages work under student helpers and the athletic class is trained by Coach Cooke for the university gymnastic and basketball teams.

Swimming forms a large part of the indoor training. At the end of the first semester students must be able to swim two lengths of the 120-foot pool and vault a bar at the height of their necks. At the end of the second semester the student must swim the 120 feet, support a person for 60 feet in the water, and pass other tests. At the end of the year the student must be able to make a high jump of 4 feet, run 100 yards in 11 2-5 and a mile in 6 min.; he must make seven pull-ups or push-ups on the horizontal bar, and have a good lung expansion. This work is given to every male student in the school, and according to the physical instructor, it inculcates a love of sport in the most unlikely looking freshmen candidates. From the gymnastic divisions are organized the wrestling teams, boxing squads and fencing teams, all under the direction of special professionals working under Coach Cooke.

His ability in organization also has won him wide recognition outside the university of Minnesota. Besides his membership in various fraternities and societies confined to his profession, he is president of the Northwestern Gymnastic Society, president of the Minnesota section of the American Physical Education Society, president of the Twin City Society for Physical Education, secretary of the western intercollegiate basketball conference and of the western intercollegiate gymnastic conference.

## CADETS ELECT DEVORE CAPTAIN

WEST POINT, N. Y.—At a meeting of the football men here Wednesday Cadet Leland Devore, the big tackle, was chosen to captain the 1912 team. Devore is a member of the second class and is the tallest man in the academy, standing 6 feet 3 1/2 inches. He weighs 201 pounds.

His work at tackle this year has stood out prominently, and in the selections of many of the experts, including Walter Camp, he earned a place on the All-Eastern or All-America teams. He is also prominent in basketball and represents his class in the shotput and tug-of-war events.

Devore comes from West Virginia and although active in all sports at the academy stands well up in his studies. All but three of the team that faced the navy will graduate next June, but with the abundance of good second string men left and prospects of a number entering with the new class Captain Devore expects to have a strong eleven next season.

### ATHLETICS SELL TWO MEN

PHILADELPHIA—Manager Connie Mack of the Philadelphia American League Baseball Club announced the sale of Catcher Livingston Wednesday to the Cleveland Club of the same league and of Hartsel, an outfielder, to the Toledo Club of the American Association.

### BASS ASSISTANT MANAGER

PRINCETON, N. J.—Walter Hickling Bass, 1914, of Brooklyn, was elected assistant manager of the Princeton football team Wednesday by the three upper classes in the university. Richard Douglas Drummond of New York city will manage the 1916 freshmen footballers.

### RODES TO LEAD ANNAPOLIS

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Midshipman Peter Powell Rodes of Kentucky was elected captain of the Naval Academy football team for next year Wednesday night. Rodes has been fullback for two seasons.

## PENNSYLVANIA FOOTBALL SITUATION IS DISCUSSED

PHILADELPHIA—The football committee of the University of Pennsylvania held the last meeting of its year in the offices of the present chairman, Hobart Porter, this week. The most important move made was the drawing up of the financial report for the season just ending, which has been submitted to the board of directors of the athletic association.

The football situation was discussed, but no step was taken toward appointing a new coach for next year.

A change of coaches is being urged by



COACH L. J. COOKE

gized the wrestling teams, boxing squads and fencing teams, all under the direction of special professionals working under Coach Cooke.

Coach Cooke fills a large place in the university life, being director of practically all the sports of the winter season, when the great outdoors is shut out from the athletically inclined through the severity of Minnesota winters. He conducts the came rush between the freshmen and sophomores and the incidental wrestling contests, and directs the interclass interfraternity and all-university meets in basketball, water polo, wrestling, boxing and fencing.

His ability in organization also has won him wide recognition outside the university of Minnesota. Besides his membership in various fraternities and societies confined to his profession, he is president of the Northwestern Gymnastic Society, president of the Minnesota section of the American Physical Education Society, president of the Twin City Society for Physical Education, secretary of the western intercollegiate basketball conference and of the western intercollegiate gymnastic conference.

## AWARD "B'S" TO BROWN ATHLETES

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Brown's athletic association has awarded the varsity "B" to 15 undergraduates, 13 of whom are members of the football squad and two members of the cross-country team. Six of the football men received their right to wear the letter for the first time, the others having previously distinguished themselves in athletics at Brown. The new wearers of the insignia are Donovan, Jones, Snell, Bartlett, Mitchell and Tenney. The others who won the letter are Adams, Marble, Sprackling, Ashbaugh, Crowther, Goldberg, Kratz, Kulp and Bean. Manager Burgess was given the letter for his cap only.

Captain Taber and W. R. Waterman, two of the best men on the cross-country team, were given the varsity "B." J. K. Starkweather of Denver, C. E. Elected manager of 1912 football team, G. S. Goodspeed of Oakland, R. I., was made his assistant. Brown University awards the varsity letter strictly in accordance with the rule that provides that it may be given only to players on the football team who have played the equivalent of half the playing time in the games with Harvard, Yale and Pennsylvania.

### PRINCETON 28, MANHATTAN 24

PRINCETON—In the first basketball game of the season here Wednesday night Princeton defeated Manhattan College by the score of 28 to 24. The game was close from start to finish, but was rather loosely played, both teams showing a lack of team work. Frequent fouls interrupted the play, and a great part of the large score was due to this. In the first half Manhattan was superior, and the score stood 15 to 13 at the close of the period. The playing of Uhl at forward on the Princeton team was easily the best of this half, as he scored all of Princeton's 13 points. De Witt was the only other Princeton man to show any ability during this part of the game, while Ryan starred for Manhattan. In the second half several substitutions were made on the Tiger five which proved beneficial.

### TUFTS JUNIORS WIN MEET

MEDFORD—Capture of the potato race by P. M. Proctor of Cambridge gave the juniors first place in the interclass track meet in Goddard gymnasium at Tufts Wednesday night. The final point score was: Juniors 17, seniors 16, sophomores 13, freshmen 8.

### DEORO TO MEET JOHN DALY

NEW YORK—Alfred DeOro, champion three cushion billiardist, has answered the challenge of John Daly by agreeing to a match of 150 points. They will play Dec. 11, 12 and 13.

## YALE'S ATHLETIC MANAGEMENT MAY BE REORGANIZED

NEW HAVEN—A meeting was held here Wednesday which probably will result in a complete reorganization of the management of Yale University athletics. As the result of a general demand among the graduates, the university's athletic committee is to be enlarged.

At a recent meeting of the general athletic committee it was voted to appoint a subcommittee on amendments to consider ways and means of reconstructing and reorganizing the athletic committee and the so-called financial union of the four major sports along the line of larger and broader graduate representation.

This subcommittee met here this afternoon to secure the views of alumni and undergraduates on the general Yale athletic business and advisory organization. The meeting was merely for the purpose of getting together the ideas of all factions in reference to changes which are desired.

The subcommittee will report back to the general committee, and the latter organization will then vote on the proposed changes.

## HEBRON ATHLETE FOR DARTMOUTH

HEBRON, Me.—Dartmouth College will gain a good athlete next fall by the entrance of Earl B. Fuller of Concord, N. H. Fuller is a member of the senior class at Hebron Academy this year and has been a strong man on both football and track teams during his preparatory course. This year Fuller was captain and fullback of the football team and proved to be one of the hardest men on preparatory school teams in the state for opponents to stop. He is a hard working player and a good leader. Besides his work on the football teams he has been a prominent member of the track team for three years, and should prove a valuable man to the Green.

Under Fuller's leadership in football this year the Hebron team scored 60 points to their opponents' 58 and this in spite of the fact that one game was played against a college varsity team, one against a college second team, one against the strongest Dartmouth freshman team in years and several of the other games against the best preparatory teams in Maine.

## SIDELINE NOTES

White seems to be the only unanimous choice for an all-American position this year.

That Walter Camp should not put a western player on his all-American eleven is a big surprise to many, especially in the face of the great work done by Moll of Wisconsin, Capron of Minnesota, Rademacher of Chicago and Buser of Wisconsin.

The Carlisle Indian eleven did not seem to have much trouble in scoring against its opponents this fall. No less than 298 points were made by the Indians during the season, and they played such teams as Harvard, Pennsylvania, Brown and Syracuse.

Harvard has 23 students in the college and graduate schools who are entitled to wear the football "H." Curiously enough three of them, Hitchcock, P. and L. Withington graduated from far-away Oahu College, Hawaii. Milton academy leads with four, Felton, Leslie, Wigglesworth and DeWindt.

## BASEBALL PICKUPS

Look for a big shift in the Chicago National lineup next spring. No less than six of the regulars of 1910 are spoken of as on the market.

Should Ryan, the Pacific coast recruit, continue his 1911 batting form with Cleveland in 1912, that team will have a great lot of heavy hitters.

That Elberfeld, the former Detroit, New York and Washington infielder, will be a minor league manager next year, is given considerable credence.

It was a great battle for team batting honors in the Eastern league between Rochester, Baltimore and Toronto. The first named had 273, the second 272 and the last 271.

The University of Pennsylvania is still trying to revive the intercollegiate baseball league. There is little chance of success, however, as the tendency at Yale, Harvard and Princeton is more and more to keep out of such associations.

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## J. D. SPALDING IS ELECTED TO LEAD YALE TEAM

NEW HAVEN—Jesse D. Spalding '13, of Chicago was chosen captain of the Yale football eleven for next season at a meeting held Wednesday night of the 22 players who took part in the games against Harvard and Princeton this year. All were present.

The election was announced by the football management as unanimous, but it is understood that several votes were cast for Douglas Homeier, right end, although Spalding had a large majority and was easily the choice on the first ballot. Spalding's college career in football has been intermittent. He was halfback on the freshman eleven two seasons ago, but omitted playing last year because of parental objections.

This fall he overruled the home protests and was halfback from the start of the season. He came to Yale from the Hill school, Pottstown, Pa., where he was halfback and track team sprinter. Spalding said after his election that he had no plans ready for announcement, but he would probably make former Capt. Arthur Howe his head coach.

## ICE YACHT RACES FOR MYSTIC LAKE

MEDFORD, Mass.—There will be a series of races at Mystic lake, this coming winter, under the auspices of the Medford Boat Club. There will be two classes of boats, all under 250 square feet sail area, 250 square feet or over.

Two cups will be presented to be competed for in a series of races, to be held Saturdays and Sundays, whenever the conditions are favorable. Races will be sailed over a triangular course about 1/4 miles long and will be from five to 14 miles, according to conditions of wind and ice.

The following committee has been appointed to take charge of the racing during the season:

Frank G. Trott, chairman; Charles R. Brainerd, Edward T. Erickson, Ralph H. Keay, Arthur G. Mather.

There are now nine boats on the lake, or in process of construction. Last winter the ice-boating season opened Dec. 14 and closed March 26.

## SCHOOLS START PLAYING HOCKEY

Among the schools which are applying for membership in school hockey leagues after an absence of a few years are Chelsea and English high. Schedules for nearly all of the schools in Greater Boston will be arranged at the meeting tonight.

Stone's school started practise at the Arena yesterday, and will be captained by Charles Foote, formerly of Newton and an all-intercollegiate player last season.

Arlington high is captained by Lewis Cousens, and will start training tomorrow. All of the hockey squad will take part in the cross-country run which is to be held tomorrow, in connection with the class track meet at the school. They play their first game Dec. 16 against St. Marks at Southboro.

### SUBURBAN HOCKEY BEGINS

MALDEN—Practise by the teams of the Suburban high school league in ice hockey started Wednesday and will be carried on almost daily until the opening of the league season next week. Indoor work has been started by Malden High and the candidates for the team are: Simpson, Tompson, Murphy, J. Murphy, Quint, Osberg, Crockett, Smith, Bull, Carter, Doyle, Peabody, and Young. In Melrose practise began Wednesday on Daw's pond, where a temporary rink has been built. Capt. Elmer Vana-maker had as candidates four men from last season's team, Gately, Hanson, Wolley and Cheissong, while the new candidates are Sterling, Chisholm, Perkins, Woodland, Wilder, Wills, Sanford and Paisley. Medford High is to start indoor practise by the end of the week.

### NEW TRACK FOR POWDER POINT

DUXBURY, Mass.—The management of the Powder Point school track team has made arrangements for the erection of a 12-lap outdoor board track, similar to the one erected for the schoolboys by the Boston Athletic Association. As this school has a nucleus for one of the strongest track teams in New England interscholastic circles the move is a good one. A dual meet with Williston Academy has already been arranged, and the school is seeking to secure meets with other strong teams.

### WINS 16 SIMULTANEOUS GAMES

John F. Barry, for many years prominent in the international chess matches with Great Britain, won 16 of 17 simultaneous games in an exhibition at the Boston Chess Club Wednesday night. He lost his game with William T. Miller, but defeated Thomas Melder, Charles Dusenberg, F. E. Parker, D. G. Twiss, J. W. Maples, T. P. Smith, D. G. Appleton, H. L. Perrin, B. Winkelman, C. S. Davis, J. W. Britton, Guy Griffiths, S. Seinerger, T. H. Schoonmaker, Dr. Lipper and H. Kentrollytsch.

### O'BRIEN BRUSH'S SECRETARY

NEW YORK—In a letter made public Wednesday night, John T. Brush, president of the New York National League Baseball Club, announced that Joseph D. O'Brien of Milwaukee, former head of the American Association, has been engaged for the position of secretary of the New York club in succession to William H. Gray.

## GYMNASTIC TEAM AT PRINCETON HAS GOOD 1912 SCHEDULE

Will Take Part in Eight Fine Meets in Addition to the Big Intercollegiate Championships

### ARE MANY VETERANS

PRINCETON, N. J.—With eight dual matches in addition to the annual intercollegiate championship meet scheduled, the Princeton varsity gymnastic team is looking forward to a most interesting season of competition. The schedule has been announced by Manager J. C. Martin '12. All of the teams that were on last year's list, with the exception of the Hill school, will be met again this winter.

The first event will be the annual quadrangular exhibition at Haverford College Jan. 21, in which the University of Pennsylvania and New York University will be represented, in addition to Princeton and Haverford. Then follows a two-day southern trip, starting Feb. 4 during which the Tome school and the United States naval academy will be the varsity's opponents. The team will next hold meets at Lawrenceville and Newark academy, and midway between these two the Washington's birthday exhibition in the university gymnasium.

The March dates include important dual matches against Yale and Pennsylvania, and the season will close with the intercollegiate.

The prospects for a winning team are considerably brighter this year than they were at the opening of the 1910-1911 season. The team will be composed of practically the same men as during the last season. The list of veterans still eligible to compete is as follows: Capt. J. Lehman '12 and B. T. Biggs '12 on the parallel bars; A. W. Hay '13, who has proved so strong in all-around work; S. M. Moffat '13, who tied for first place in tumbling at the intercollegiate; W. C. Vance '12, also a good tumbler, and R. Sealy '13, on the side horse. For the exhibition events H. M. Dyckman and D. C. Orison '12 will perform on the trapeze while A. H. Bissell '12, Captain Lehman, and R. O. Annin '12, are available for the three-high. The following sophomores are the most promising among the new material: F. H. Dyckman, H. Hogan, J. K. Smith, H. H. 'Jows' and W. J. Wolf.

## AMENDMENT TO GIVE VOTE TO WOMEN IS EXPECTED TO PASS

View of the Chancellor of Exchequer Is Not Shared by Independent Members or by Most Suffragists

### AGITATION GOES ON

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON.—It has been decided that the government will introduce a manhood suffrage bill during the present Parliament, if possible in the course of the session of 1912. It might be imagined that such a bill would be rejected immediately on reaching the upper chamber, under the suspensory veto. It is, however, by no means certain that such tactics will be employed.

The impression is gaining ground in Conservative circles that, provided the age limit is fixed at 25, such an extension of the franchise would not be in the least harmful to Conservative interests, and in these circumstances, it is possible that the bill may be allowed to go through without delay.

Such a bill would, of course, be a government measure, and would be passed through the House of Commons without question by the government majority. In this event, the prime minister has undertaken not to use the power of the government to reject an amendment introduced to extend manhood suffrage to women of a similar age.

On an amendment of this nature being moved, the House would be left to record its votes irrespective of party, and if the recent large majority in favor of a limited franchise for women is to be taken as a real indication of the views of the House, the amendment would be carried with ease.

So obvious is this that the chancellor of the exchequer has informed the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies that the attitude of the government towards the question seems to make the carrying of a woman's suffrage amendment on broad democratic lines a certainty, and has gone on to impress upon them that nothing but an unwise handling of the matter can possibly prevent the agitation being brought to a successful issue.

This is not altogether the opinion of the independent members of the House. Among these there is a feeling that when it absolutely comes to practically passing the amendment into law the House will show much more hesitation than it has shown in carrying merely theoretical resolutions.

A resolution in favor of granting a limited franchise to women is a very different thing to an act granting unlimited franchise to them. The Conservative element in Parliament which was willing to grant the former may hesitate over the latter, and if a strong minority against it should develop in the House of Commons, the House of Lords, the majority of which is understood to be opposed to female suffrage, would probably exert its power of a suspensory veto. For the moment the matter rests in this position, and until the question develops more fully it is impossible to gauge it more definitely.

The opinions expressed by the different suffrage leaders on the result of the deputation to Mr. Asquith on Nov. 17 vary according to the policy of the societies and to their demands.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst, speaking on behalf of the Women's National and Political Union, says that "nothing could be more unsatisfactory than the statement made on behalf of the government in answer to the woman suffrage deputation."

The government had not advanced on the position they occupied in 1908, and the agitation conducted by women during the intervening years had made not the slightest impression on their policy, she said. Mr. Asquith had made the important admission that the great majority of the cabinet are in favor of woman suffrage, but these members did not assert themselves, "and," she continued, "the dominant impression left upon our mind by the interview with the two ministers is that Mr. Asquith's opposition is less the obstacle to women's enfranchisement than the half-heartedness of those who profess to be in favor of woman suffrage."

On the other hand, the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies announces in an official statement that it regards the statement made by the prime minister as a distinct advance in the parliamentary situation, and the executive committee of the union while continuing to urge that women should be included in the proposed reform bill holds that the statement made to the deputation renders it almost certain that the enfranchisement of women will be realized in the year 1912, either by an amendment to the reform bill or by the conciliation bill.

LONDON.—Following the meeting with the prime minister and Mr. Lloyd George, the Women's Social and Political Union fulfilled its promise "to demonstrate" as a protest to the action of the government. There was a meeting at Caxton hall, at which Miss Christabel Pankhurst presided.

Miss Pankhurst described the government's pronouncement as a trap which

the suffragists declined to enter. The government was trying to "bait" the suffragists, she said, with the assertion that there was no practical difference between what they were asking for and what the government was offering. If there was no difference why were they told in the same breath that if they proceeded with their claim the result would be to split the cabinet question. She moved the following resolution:

"This meeting condemns the government's announcement of a manhood suffrage bill, and demands that the government abandon the manhood suffrage bill and introduce and carry in the next session of Parliament a measure giving precisely equal franchise rights to men and women, and further the meeting declares its resolve to enforce this demand upon the attention of the government and the electors by vigorous and determined militant action."

On leaving the hall the women made their way to Parliament square, but the procession was broken up long before it reached there. Opposite St. Margaret's church a cordon of police were drawn up and it was here that several women on refusing to turn back were arrested. Many windows were broken with stones, including those of Somerset house, the National Liberal Club, the Strand postoffice, the London and North-western railway and the postoffice in Parliament street, and also the windows of the Daily Mail headquarters, and the offices of the Daily News in Boulevard street.

There were, it is said, over 200 arrests, among those taken into custody being Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Ethel Tollemache, Lady Constance Lytton, Mrs. Brailsford and Mrs. Haverfield.

On the morning following the great suffrage demonstration at the Albert hall protesting against the government's action with regard to the manhood suffrage bill, a deputation representative of different women's suffrage societies was received by the prime minister at Downing street.

Among the deputation were Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Mrs. Fawcett, Mrs. Despard, Mrs. Garrett Anderson, Lady Constance Lytton, Lady Carl Meyer, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Miss Elizabeth Robins, Lady Betty Balfour, Miss Kenney, and many others. Mrs. Fawcett as president of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, introduced the deputation.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst spoke first, and spoke very straight. She demanded in conclusion the abandonment of the manhood suffrage bill in favor of a measure giving equal rights to men and women, the carrying of the measure next session, and that the government should stake its existence on the bill.

Mrs. Lawrence said they regarded the announcement recently made with regard to manhood suffrage as a contraction of the pledge which the prime minister gave with regard to the conciliation bill.

Mrs. Despard appealed to the premier on behalf of the poor, the defenseless, and the sweated workers, to do justice in this matter.

Mrs. Fawcett as spokeswoman of the constitutional suffragists urged that some measure for the enfranchisement of women should be included in the proposed government reform bill, and asked that the bill should be drafted so as to permit of woman suffrage amendments, short of adult suffrage.

Mr. Asquith in replying to the deputation answered all the charges brought against the government by the societies. It was impossible, he said, to listen to such speeches as they had just heard without realizing the strength and the intensity of the feeling which prevails on this subject. Those who were unable to support this movement were not acting in abstaining from doing so by anything in the nature of disparagement of the dignity or functions of women. The question was, what was the proper attitude for the government to pursue.

This question of woman suffrage was on a footing entirely its own. It cut athwart and overrode the ordinary distinctions of party. He himself had never been able to see his way to vote for woman suffrage, he had never been able to persuade himself that it would be for the good of the state, but the majority of his colleagues in the cabinet were in favor of votes for women.

Mr. Asquith refuted the accusation that the government had broken its

## PRESIDENT'S SECOND MESSAGE SENT IN IS ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(Continued from page one)

quillity between the nations of the world, and the hope is again expressed that the Senate will ratify the pending treaties between the United States and Great Britain and the United States and France.

Mr. Taft, in recounting the mobilization of troops on the western border, says that he acted for the best interests of the majority of the Mexican people, as well as to prevent the invasion of American rights, and that events have justified the measures he took.

"The rapid growth of our foreign trade makes it of the utmost importance that governmental agencies through which that trade is to be aided and protected should possess a high degree of efficiency," says the President. "Not only should the foreign representatives be maintained upon a generous scale in so far as salaries and establishments are concerned, but the selection and advancement of officers should be definitely and permanently regulated by law so that the service shall not fail to attract men of high character and ability."

For this purpose it is urged that the merit system be further strengthened by the enactment into law of the general principles of the existing regulations, and thus "providing greater inducement for young men of character and ability to seek a career abroad in the service of the government, and an incentive to those already in the service to put forth greater efforts to attain the high standards which the successful conduct of our international relations and commerce requires."

pledge, and quoted from a speech of his own in 1908 stating the intention of the government to submit an effective scheme for reform of the electoral system during its tenure of office.

"Mr. Leif Jones asked me," continued Mr. Asquith, "if the bill would be drafted on sufficiently broad lines to admit of amendments dealing with women's suffrage, and I replied it would be a breach of the understanding if the bill were not drawn on lines wide enough to admit this. . . . There has been no change of front or policy of any sort or kind in regard to that matter on the part of the government."

Mrs. Fawcett's questions and the prime minister's replies were as follows:

"Is it the intention of the government that the reform bill shall go through all its stages in 1912?"

"Certainly, it is our intention. We hope to carry it through in that year."

"Will the bill be drafted in such a way as to admit of any amendments introducing women on other terms than men?"

"Certainly."

"Will the government undertake not to oppose such amendments?"

"Certainly. The government is prepared to leave the matter to the House of Commons."

"Will the government regard any amendment enfranchising women which is carried as an integral part of the bill and defend it in all its stages?"

"Certainly."

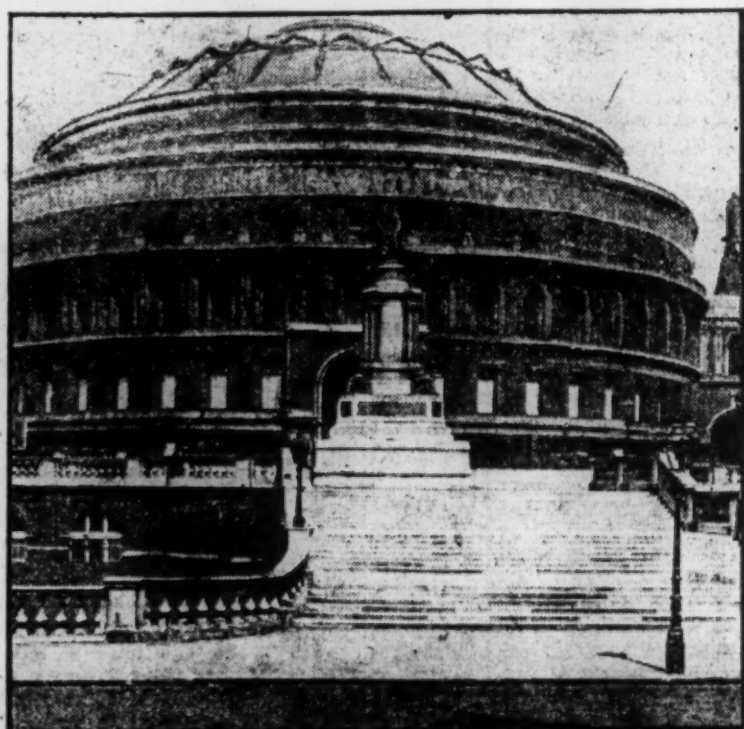
Mr. Lloyd-George, who spoke very briefly, warned the deputation not to commit themselves too readily to the statement that a trick was being played upon women's suffrage, and drew a cheerful picture of a possible enfranchisement of several million women next year, and added, "then those who have committed themselves to that ill-considered suggestion will look very foolish."

"We shall not mind that as long as we get the vote," said a voice, and then the interview as far as actual words were concerned, ended with a general laugh.

### BUTTER SOARS DURING INQUIRY

CHICAGO.—In the midst of the government's investigation of the butter and egg board, for its system of uniform quotations, butter today reached the highest price since 1888. Fancy creamery sold at 37 cents a pound wholesale or about 45 to 50 cents retail.

## LONDON WOMEN MEET IN ALBERT HALL



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Famous auditorium in which English suffragists denounce purposes of the proposed manhood bill

## REPUBLICAN CLUB FILES AN EXPENSE ACCOUNT OF \$6989

The Republican Club of Massachusetts has filed campaign expenses with Secretary Langtry, which show that \$7006 was contributed to the campaign fund and \$6989 was expended. Those who contributed \$100 or over were: Arthur F. Estabrook, \$500; William Phillips, \$200; Frederick Ayer, W. Murray Crane, and Eben S. Draper, \$150 each; Dudley L. Pickman, \$125; C. W. Amory, \$110; Galen L. Stone, Samuel J. Elder, Thomas C. Baylies, George A. Draper, Charles F. Beal, Jacob E. Brown, Charles G. Washburn, William H. Wood, Charles S. Cook, George Mabbett, J. M. Lasee, Robert Saltonstall, Arthur F. Whitin, George R. Wallace and Edward Whitin, \$100 each.

The largest item of expense incurred by the club was \$2403 for printing. Street car advertising cost \$1016 and the rally in Tremont Temple the Saturday night before election cost \$770. Postage cost \$596, clerical assistance, labor and mailing \$513, stereotyp plates \$724, express charges \$153, cuts and engraving \$45, newspaper subscriptions and newspapers \$47.

## BAPTISTS UNITE AFTER CENTURY IN A CONFERENCE

At the New England Baptist conference, which closed its sessions at Ford hall Wednesday night, Baptists and Free Baptists in this section came together for the first time in more than 100 years.

The closing speakers were the Rev. H. H. Hayes of Roxbury, who spoke on "The Vital Impetus in Religion," and the Rev. M. R. Forsyth of Manchester, N. H., whose topic was "Love's Best."

In the morning the Rev. Dr. A. W. Anthony of Lewiston, Me., spoke of the present status of the conference. Other speakers were the Rev. Dr. Edwin H. Holyoke of Providence, Hubert Carlton, secretary of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew; the Rev. P. C. Wright, the Rev. Dr. E. P. Farnham of New York, the Rev. W. P. Newton of New London, the Rev. W. E. Waterbury of Boston, the Rev. Frank Sanella of Springfield, the Rev. A. E. Ribourg of New Bedford and the Rev. J. O. Bucklund of Boston.

MR. BRYAN'S EDITOR IN RACE  
LINCOLN, Neb.—Richard L. Metcalfe, associate editor of William J. Bryan's Commoner, announced today that he would enter the race for the primary nomination for Governor. The Bryan adherents are behind Wilson and Metcalfe, while the Dahlman-Senator Hitchcock action is lining up for Harmon and Morehead.

## MR. BRYCE TALKS OF FISHING PACT OF U. S. AND CANADA

OTTAWA, Ont.—Ambassador Bryce discussed with the Canadian government on Wednesday the regulations for fishing by Americans within the three mile limit as prescribed by the Hague tribunal and taken up by the two governments in the pending fisheries treaties.

The question resolves itself mainly into the conditions under which such regulations when made shall become effective and the procedure to be followed by way of appeal in the event of their being unsatisfactory to the United States.

The Hague tribunal ordered a commission appointed to adjust any difficulties and also to see that regulations when made should be inoperative for the subsequent six months. This is said to be satisfactory to the United States, but while not wholly so to Canada, it is believed here the matter will be amicably adjusted.

## GIRES' HIGH FAIR FOR SCHOLARSHIP

At the girls' high school today a fair is being held in aid of the Margaret A. Badger scholarship fund. The gymnasium is filled with colored booths decorated with school pennants and posters designed by the girls. This evening an entertainment of music and dancing is to be given by the senior class.

The different tables are attended by Miss S. Annie Shorey, Mrs. Philbrick, Miss Clara Hersey, Miss Ida Mitchell, Miss Mildred Kimball, Miss Strongman, Mrs. Parker and Miss Frances Nightingale.

## DEFERS SENTENCE ON STANDARD OIL

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Judge Hazel in the United States district court today deferred sentence until Dec. 22 in the case of the Standard Oil Company of New York, found guilty Wednesday by a jury of accepting concessions from railroads on shipments of oil from Olean, N. Y., to Burlington, Vt. The company was found guilty on 143 counts aggregating a maximum penalty of \$2,800,000.

D. J. Kennedick, attorney for the Standard Oil formally announced his intention of asking for a new trial.

### BOSTON FIRM MAKES LOAN

WALHAM, Mass.—The sum of \$25,000 has been borrowed in this city in anticipation of taxes for 1911. The loan is payable April 12, 1912, and was awarded to Peterbrook & Co. of Boston at 2 1/4 with 1/2 premium.

## MASSACHUSETTS MODEL ORCHARDS MAKE RETURNS

Model orchards established by the Massachusetts Agricultural College are beginning to make their 1911 reports to Alvah J. Norman in general charge of the work. He says he is much pleased with the results.

The returns show the possibilities in the way of net returns from land planted to orchards in Massachusetts.

The idea that a man in planting an orchard throws away the use of his land for 10 or 15 years is exploded by the returns made by C. W. Maynard of Enfield, Mass., who was the first to make returns for 1911.

The college planted an orchard of about 450 trees on Mr. Maynard's place in May. The cost of preparing the land, planting the trees and caring for the orchard was, of course, borne by Mr. Maynard. The entire expense was \$118.35.

Associated crops of beans, sweet corn, turnips and berries netted him \$206.83, a profit of \$88.48 or about \$20 an acre, not a small net return for New England soil. The orchard was planted a little late, delaying the planting of the associated crops, which caused them to be slightly injured by the early frost. It is expected that apples will be picked from the trees the fourth season. Mr. Maynard will be glad to show the orchard to any who wish to see what orchards can be made to do in that section.

## OFFICES OPENED IN PROVIDENCE BY THE GRAND TRUNK

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—An office has been established in the Grosvenor building here by Earl H. Fitzhugh, president of the Grand Trunk subsidiary lines in New England. Mr. Fitzhugh will divide much of his time between Montreal and Providence.

The official change signifies the importance attached to the system's interests in this city and New England generally, and to the advisability of placing an official of broad authority in close touch with the situation, unhampered by duties connected with the lines through Canada and the West. Mr. Fitzhugh's former jurisdiction as first vice-president of the Grand Trunk railway system extended as far east as Portland and Quebec and west to Chicago.

BOSTON TO HEAR MISS STRACHAN  
Miss Grace Strachan of New York, president of the Interborough Association of Women Teachers, will speak in Ford hall tomorrow at 8 p. m. on "Equal Pay for Equal Work."

# Special Announcement

To Every Man in Greater Boston

We announce the purchase of the stock of fine Suits of

## Hart Schaffner & Marx

the largest manufacturers of fine clothes in the world—These suits are to be sold at a great reduction in price and subject to their usual guarantee — The reductions named are genuine and we advise your early selections, although the lot is so large that there are plenty for all.

### OVER 2000 SUITS NOW ON SALE

We have divided them in three lots—They are the greatest values ever sold at this store—Read the guarantee.

LOT ONE  
\$20, \$22 and \$25 Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits, \$16.50

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\$25, \$28 and \$30 Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits, \$20.00

LOT THREE  
\$30, \$35 and \$40 Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits, \$25.00

Many of Lot Three are Silk Lined.

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# The CONTINENTAL

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## SOCIETIES OPEN A DORCHESTER FAIR FOR BUILDING FUND

In an endeavor to raise money for the completion of the auditorium of their church the allied societies of the Central Congregational church at Dorchester opened a three days' bazaar in Bloomfield hall Wednesday evening.

Several months ago the Men's Club and the Ladies' Aid Society pledged to raise \$1000 each and the Kings Daughters \$200. The Ladies' Aid Society has yet to obtain \$850 and the Men's Club about \$600.

The men of the church prepared and served a supper.

The list of tables, with attendants, follows: Ladies' Aid table, Mrs. Ernest Glidden, Mrs. William Glark and Mrs. Thomas Harper.

Fancy table, Mrs. Lawrence James, Mrs. G. A. Riley, Mrs. Rood, Mrs. Frank Rogers and Mrs. G. H. Flint.

Flair table, Mrs. Walter Tougas and Mrs. Van Amringe.

Linen table, Mrs. Henry Wing, Mrs. James Landers, Miss Margaret McLean and Mrs. Walter Hancock.

Candy table, by King's Daughters—Miss Marjorie van Amringe, Edna Fickett and Miss Erquhart.

Men's League, groceries—Hibbert Wood, W. W. Watts, George A. Riley. The picture table was donated by Mr. Woodhill, a photographer.

### AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE  
Henry Russell, Mng. Dir.  
TOMORROW AT 8

## BOHEME

Ferrabini, Constantino, Poles, Mardones, SAT. MAT. SAMSON et DALILA; Gay, Zenatello, Ridders, Mardones, Lankay, SUNDAY EVE. at 8 GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT—Popular Prices.

MONDAY CARMEN—WEDNESDAY FAUST  
Down-Town Ticket Office, 177 Tremont St. (Eastern Talking Machine Co.)

TREMONT TEMPLE  
TODAY 2:30, TONIGHT 8:15  
CORONATION

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# MASSENET'S "THAIS" WITH RIDDEZ AND MME. BROZIA SUNG FOR FIRST TIME AT THE BOSTON OPERA

French Tenor Appears in  
the Character of Nicias,  
Young Man of Alexandria



(Photo by Stillier, Boston)  
EDMOND CLEMENT

The Boston Opera Company gave its first production of Massenet's "Thais" Wednesday evening, with two new artists, Jean Riddez, baritone, and Mme. Brozia, soprano, in the leading roles. An enthusiastic audience greeted the performers and followed with keen attention one of the most serious of Mr. Russell's endeavors to present French opera in the style of the modern French lyric stage. The music was under the direction of Mr. Caplet, whose preparations for the performance, begun in Paris during the summer, showed capital results. The work was cast in as representative a French manner as is possible in a company that does not contain complete and exclusive outfits for opera in all languages. The American lyric art, necessarily eclectic in character, can never claim to illustrate in a precise way the genius of any particular European locality, and nobody would take great satisfaction in having it strictly imitate the works of Paris, Milan, Bayreuth or of any other great continental music center. The transfer of nationality can be accomplished in opera with a certain degree of success; the transfer of locality is manifestly not in the power of any impresario. Mr. Russell and his scenic and musical assistants have introduced on the Boston opera stage in the "Thais" production all that is cosmopolitan in the Paris opera methods, all in them that belongs to universal art and can be brought across the sea in a ship. That the leading performers are competent to deliver the Massenet message in its true Gallic point, their experience on the Paris stage and their approval by Parisians must attest. The minor departments of the singing and impersonating would of course be more of a piece with the major if the cast were all-French. But to most people the infusion of some American and Italian purpose into the interpretation adds significantly to its piquancy and charm. The scheme of characters, a subject of deliberation for the opera director long before the season opened, was as follows:

Athanael.....Jean Riddez  
Nicias.....Edmond Clement  
Palemon.....Edward Lankow  
Un Serviteur.....Gaston Barreau  
Thais.....Zina Brozia  
Crotyle.....Bernice Fisher  
Myrtille.....Jeska Swartz  
Albine.....Maria Cleeseens  
La Chameuse.....Evelyn Scotney  
12 Cenobites—E. Giaccone, L. Cilla, R. Diaz, P. Saldaigne, R. Regnier, F. Compagne, P. Letol, M. Kaplick, C. Montella, A. Pulcini, B. Olshansky, E. Debroise

Solo dance performed by Signorina Dolores Galli

The introductory music of "Thais" prepares for plot and scene not through any exotic or barbaric coloring that puts the listener back into antiquity, but by tone effects that seem studied to place a moment of history in a modern light. The palpitating, shimmering pages of the "Thais" score avow themselves as taken from the diary of a sentimentalist of the present era. Their Gallic sincerity on this point is no small part of their charm.

The curtain arose on a scene near the banks of that most indispensable of operatic rivers, the Nile. There Mr. Lankow as Palemon laid the vocal foundations of the drama on a bed rock of bass tone, leading the conversation of



(Photo by Stillier, Boston)  
Mme. Zina Brozia makes her first appearance with Jean Riddez in grand opera of French school

the group of desert brothers. Athanael (Mr. Riddez) came on and the Cenobites departed; and soon thereafter was unveiled the vision of Thais, wherewith the dramatist motives a shift of scene from desert to city.

The prelude to the second tableau indicates, with its flickering violin melodies above the tones of the horns, a scene of sunny brilliance to come. The curtain rises on the terrace where the house of Nicias is situated. In the distance lies the port of Alexandria, its dwellings glistening white and its waters shining blue under the Egyptian sun. Athanael, in his monkish dress, strikes across the white and blue perspective, a line of brown. Mr. Riddez presented the character in illusive makeup and costume. His singing of Athanael's solo lines disclosed a baritone voice of brilliant ring and true intonation. The character stood forth in his attitude and makeup in clear and convincing exposition.

Nicias appeared in a mellow effulgence of Alexandrian luxury in the person of Edmond Clement. Brilliantly and delicately costumed he entered into the character with his usual reserve, depending on the later moments of the unfolding drama for a complete setting forth of his impersonation. The two laughing attendants of Nicias came on the scene making a telling contrast with their vivacious manner to the somber character of the monk. The stage filled and brought Thais in the throng. Her duet with Nicias completed the exposition of the character of the Alexandrian woman and established the figure of the Roman patron of elegance in the picture.

In the first scene of act 2, a room of the house of Thais, with roof of uncovered rafters, with walls in flat Egyptian colors, warm and cool, showed dimly under the lamps. The aria of the mirror scene as here sung by Mme. Brozia recalled the voice of Miss Mary Garden in its upper register but the low notes are characteristic of the singer herself. In the statue aria Mme. Brozia disclosed some parlant tones which could have served her well in other parts of the drama had she chosen to use them but she prefers to interpret her part purely in its singing, not its declamatory character. Thais in this scene is in a tint to contrast with the architectural decoration, while Athanael is costumed to a blend with colors of wall and column. Mr. Riddez led his part in the duet with much stage command. His acting technique was pure and correct, though it revealed no remarkable subtleties. A stronger voice would have carried off the pronouncement against Thais to bolder effect, but Mr. Riddez' action had an impressiveness that matched the heavy trombone accompaniment to a degree.

Mme. Brozia's representation of the deliberating Thais had that technical finish which she can always rely on to take her over the hard places. Mr. Clement finished his part in the drama with much vocal splendor in the final scene of act 2. His rhythmic solo with choral background was performed with a vivacity to suit the revel it celebrated. The singing of the three attendants impersonated by the Misses Fisher and Swartz and Scotney had notable points of an ensemble color. The coloratura of Miss Scotney was executed with technical distinction and stood out in exquisite contrast against the harmonies of Misses Fisher and Swartz. A beautiful and characteristic Massenet passage was here executed without a flaw.

The performance of the chorus in this final scene was freer-voiced and the spectacle more plastic than the usual performances of Boston opera and ballet under such circumstances. The dancing was planned on simpler lines and was consequently more effective than it has been in certain Italian presentations. The solo dancer, Miss

Galli, performed in a manner wholly equal to the demands of the moment.

The oasis scene of act 3 was painted in soft colors with which the brown costumes of Athanael and Thais blended pleasantly. Mme. Brozia sang the duet over the drinking cup in an appealing, gracious style suited to its outlines. Mr. Riddez sang his solo after his parting with Thais with the increase of dramatic power that the situation demanded. His reserve in previous scenes here told to his advantage.

The second scene of the third act, Mr. Russell, out of regard to his patrons' ideas of operatic endurance, omitted from performance. So the loud orchestral introduction of the third scene with softening down to flute and violin reminiscences of the Meditation, led to the final scene in the garden. The closing duet of Athanael and Thais missed the preparation of the second scene. But fine points are not too much regarded at a late hour and the dramatic outcome was plausible enough. Mr. Riddez sustained his part in the duet to rather better purpose than Mme. Brozia, but the singing on both sides was in the style of the best French art and disclosed what is of importance to the present season, a sincere musical purpose.

The artistic success of the "Thais" production cannot be questioned either on the musical or the dramatic side. Doubtless the two new artists were somewhat overpowered by appearing before a new audience and by venturing their fame with a public which they know only through report. They both did the wise thing; they leaned hard on their schooling. While their work at no moment lacked their own confidence, it was evidently inspired more by a desire to avoid doing the wrong thing than by a hope to startle the audience into admiration.

They could not profit by the example of Mr. Clement and go into their impersonations carefree. Mr. Clement had won his Boston laurels and they had theirs to win. With such hold did Mr. Riddez cling to his technique that in the parting of Athanael and Thais in the oasis he would not keep his eyes on Mme. Brozia and her train of white arrayed attendants until they were lost to view, but returned to his audience and his lines according to strict stage directions. He would not risk a moment of release from his closest study of his character. And Mme. Brozia, with as good an opportunity as an artist ever had of making a dash for applause, and with the best opportunity an artist ever had for overdoing things, restrained her characterization in the first scene of act two within the limits of complete safety. Her Thais in the latter half of the play was no doubt the weaker in contrast for restraint of her Thais of the mirror scene, but perhaps the opera as a whole on the first presentation was the better for it.

Two excellent voices have been acquired in the new baritone and soprano. The baritone should be available in almost any part where a poetic type of acting singer is required. His voice has power for all the passages of the greater heroic demand and it has the color, dull tinted indeed, but varied, for the lighter lyric sentiments. Mme. Brozia has an upper voice which reaches the remote corners of the house with effect and an under voice which for the greater part of the time stays on the stage with her. She has parlant tones which she could make help her in moments when vocal line is low and orchestral volume heavy, dared she resort to them.

Mr. Caplet gave a delightful reading of the Massenet orchestration and was always considerate of the individuality of his singing forces, giving both leading artists and chorus free scope in expression. And all this helped to a comfortable performance, the kind Mr. Caplet is good at. The tremendous passage that postulates the scene in Thais' chamber and

American Contralto Has  
Role of Myrtille, Singing  
in Duet with Miss Fisher



(Photo by Stillier, Boston)  
MISS JESKA SWARTZ

prepares for the violin solo of the Meditation, brought down the house in unusual applause. And the Meditation itself was the cause of renewed applause. Let musical continuity suffer breaking into one in a while, by all means, if a Boston audience will warm up a little.

## PERFORMANCE CANCELED

The Boston opera special performance of "Tosca" with Mme. Eames in the title role, announced for tonight, has been canceled. The Dec. 14 performance of "Otello" has also been abandoned. The managers hope that Mme. Eames will appear some time during the week of Dec. 18.

## MR. BORWICK'S RECITAL

Leonard Borwick, the pianist, gave a recital before an enthusiastic audience in Jordan hall Wednesday afternoon, illustrating the interpretive values of his peculiar style of expression in a program of wide range. He played the following selections: Fugue in G minor, chorale prelude, "Sleepers, Awake!" Bach; gigue in B-flat minor, C. H. Graun; gavotte in A-flat minor, op. 14, Scambati; capriccio in E major, Scarlatti-Tausig; sonata, op. 111, Beethoven; barcarolle in F-sharp major, op. 60, and scherzo, No. 3 in C-sharp minor, op. 39, Chopin; theme varie, in A major, op. 16, No. 3, Paderevski; prelude in C-sharp minor, op. 3, No. 2, Rachmaninoff; etude de concert in G-flat major, op. 24, No. 1, Moszkowski.

Mr. Borwick comes with a distinct musical message and an uncompromisingly individual way of delivering it. His first interest is in music in the absolute conception of the art. Consequently the early part of his program had the most authoritative ring. There can be no impressionistic nonsense in the reading of a Bach fugue, and Mr. Borwick is a kind of Bach interpreter that too seldom comes on the recital platform. All Mr. Borwick's ancient selections, the Scambati gavotte in the old style and all, were played as only the most sincere and humanistic type of musical scholar could play them. Such honest pleasure in musical form and structure as is evidenced in this artist's work is altogether rarer than it need be. Any one who wants to know the early masters in all their intellectual straightforwardness (and who does not?) should go and hear Mr. Borwick build their phrases into living tone. Here are no problems, crying for solution; here is simple beauty set free.

It is precisely the same with Mr. Borwick's Beethoven. The only question is whether the modern listener is going to insist on a reading of the sonatas that expresses the modern musical feeling rather than that of the composer's own day. We must decide before we go to hear Mr. Borwick whether we shall be interested in the historic Beethoven or not. If we are pleased only with those readings which make old music speak a new message we shall care little for this player's interpretation of the opus 111. Mr. Borwick plays as one who has unquenchable admiration for Beethoven the sonata builder, for Beethoven the man of capricious, though logically unchallengeable contrasts. He likes to pile high the master architect's masonry in pristine style; he likes to carve the delicate and sharp-lined beading of the cornices with fresh chisel.

But all the time we have an artist who is looking backward rather than forward; we have an interpreter who is avoiding important modern issues. We have a pianist whose imagination does not get into sympathy with the nine-

teenth century. And we need inquire into this question no further than to ask him to play some Chopin. Now this composer has a structure as explicit as that of any classic master; but it is a thing that will not bear scholastic exposition outside the conservatory classroom. Carefully Mr. Borwick laid before his listeners the melodies of the barcarolle and explained how they were undershot with phrases in contrasting rhythm. He gave a lesson in Chopin structure and a useful one; he prepared his listeners to hear the romantic master played by a modern interpreter, but he scarcely encompassed a valuable interpretation of his own. Appreciation and applause Mr. Borwick had in good measure from a good-sized and discerning audience.

## CUNARD HERE WITH GIRL STARS OF IRISH VAUDEVILLE STAGE

Boston is to witness another set of Irish actors, this time on a vaudeville stage, for a party of seven arrived here today on the Cunarder Franconia. Capt. C. A. Smith, from Liverpool and Queens-town, Miss Louise Agnese of Ballymena, formerly director of the Dublin girls choir, and a singer of national repute in Ireland is the principal character and has charge of the party. The act which the players will produce is a musical novelty portraying three phases of Irish life. They dance the Irish six-hand reel, never before seen here. Besides Miss Agnese, the party consists of Miss Gladys and Miss Eileen Conney, Miss Hajdee Fitzsimmons, Miss Nellie Gordon, and the Misses Adeline and Edith McGovern. They intend to make a six-months' tour of this country, opening at the National theater next Monday.

Miss Agnese said in regard to "The Playboy of the Western World," which was received unfavorably in Boston and New York, that it did not portray correctly the true Irish life.

The Franconia brought in 32 saloon, 172 second cabin and 350 steerage passengers and was delayed about 24 hours at sea by adverse conditions. Longshoremen will work night and day to unload 1800 tons of general cargo and fill her up with her large out-bound freight in an attempt to get the liner away Saturday noon. The usual sailing time would be next Tuesday, but this is a special holiday sailing.

Among the saloon passengers were Prof. R. A. Rice, of Williams College, Williams-town, Mass., who returned with Mrs. Rice from a four-months' study of biblical research in Heidelberg, Germany, and London, England. Miss F. G. Curtis, sister of the assistant secretary of the treasury at Washington, was also a passenger. Included in the list of other first class passengers were: the Rev. J. E. Gregg of London, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Woodman, Mrs. Benson, Miss Maria and Miss Rita Benson, Mrs. W. Warren Card, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Conner, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. McElwain, G. Patch and Dr. and Mrs. W. Whittemore, all of Boston.

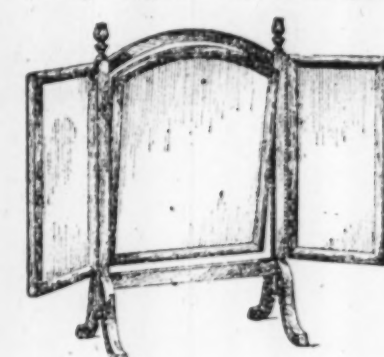


## SHOP EARLY

We earnestly request our patrons to do their Christmas shopping early, as recommended by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and thus make Christmas a happier time for hundreds of hard working salespeople.

Our Xmas gifts are ready—and we have given up the whole first floor to them.

You'll be surprised and delighted at the beauty and variety and low price of these little pieces of furniture.



Folding Tray Table, \$12.00

Morris Chair, fumed oak.....\$75.00

Colonial Tea Tray, mahogany.....\$4.00

Book Rest, mahogany.....\$3.50

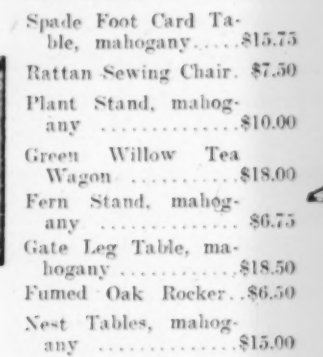
Muffin Stand, mahogany.....\$6.00

Leather Hassock.....\$2.50

Child's High Chair.....\$10.00

Brown Oak Desk.....\$10.00

Martha Washington Work Table, mahogany inlay.....\$15.00



Plant Stand, mahogany.....\$10.00

Green Willow Tea Wagon.....\$18.00

Fern Stand, mahogany.....\$6.75

Gate Leg Table, mahogany.....\$18.50

Fumed Oak Rocker.....\$6.50

Nest Tables, mahogany.....\$15.00

Telephone Stand and Seat, mahogany.....\$10.00

Colonial Mirror.....\$6.00

Triple Mirror, mahogany, \$28.



Drop-leaf Tea Table, Mahogany, \$17.



Chafing Dish Stand, mahogany, \$12.50.

Candle Stand, mahogany.....\$4.50

Tip Table, mahogany.....\$9.50

Musie Cabinet, mahogany.....\$17.00

Mahogany Screen.....\$10.00

Corner Chair, mahogany.....\$15.00

Foot Stool, mahogany.....\$5.75

Spindleback Rocker.....\$7.50

Piano Bench, mahogany.....\$10.00

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## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

### Today's Army Orders

First Lieut. H. C. Pratt, cavalry, unassigned, relieved from duty in Washington to San Francisco and report to Maj.-Gen. A. Murray for duty as aide-de-camp.

The retirement of Col. R. H. Patterson, C. A. C., is announced.

Capt. C. T. Leeds, corps engrs., to Ft. Bayard, N. M.

Orders Aug. 31 relating to Lieut. W. Murray, med. res., revoked.

First Lieut. W. Murray, med. res., relieved from duty at Ft. William Henry Harrison, Mont., thence to home.

Capt. R. F. McMillan, C. A. C., transferred from third to forty-seventh company.

Col. O. B. Mitcham, ordnance, to make one visit to Ft. Totten, N. Y., and Ft. Du Pont, Del., pertaining to proof firing mortar carriages.

Maj. D. B. Devore, general staff, relieved as assistant chief of staff, eastern division, to Chicago for duty as chief of staff, central division.

The name of First Lieut. R. J. Binford, twentieth infantry, placed on list of detached officers, and the name of First Lieut. S. M. Parker, infantry, removed therefrom.

Lieutenant Parker assigned to twentieth infantry, and will join that regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

### Navy Orders

Commander N. E. Irwin detached duty navy yard, Boston, to duty navy yard, Charleston, S. C., as inspection officer and additional duty as aid to commandant.

Lieut.-Commander W. D. Brotherton to duty navy yard, Boston, as aid to commandant.

Lieut. J. P. Jackson detached temporary duty naval observatory, Washington, D. C., to duty command the Proston.

Ensign C. H. Boucher detached duty the Des Moines to duty the San Francisco.

Assistant Paymaster M. H. Philbrick detached duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., to duty the Salem.

Chief Boatswain J. Winn, retired, detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Jan. 12, 1912, to home.

Paymaster's Clerk J. C. Waters appointed a paymaster's clerk in the navy to duty the Monterey.

### Movements of Naval Vessels

Arrived—Wheeling at Guantanamo, Brutus at Charleston, South Carolina and Michigan at navy yard, New York; Solace at Washington, Salem at Sangier sound, Peoria at Key West, Saratoga at Shanghai.

Sailed—Vesuvius, from Newport for Boston; Supply, from Shanghai for Nagasaki, Hector from Newport for Hampton roads, Paxuxent and Patomac from Key West for Pensacola.

### Navy Notes

WASHINGTON—Reports from the collier Sterling indicate that she is resting easily, with steam up and crew living comfortably on board. The work of covering the hole in her side, and pumping out her flooded compartments is being pushed energetically. The department

has offered \$15,000 to a wrecking company to save the vessel.

Mr. Meyer, secretary of the navy, has written a letter of commendation to C. J. Mulligan, yeoman, second class of the Kansas, for his part in the rescue of two shipmates at Norfolk, Nov. 23, 1911.

NEW YORK—Reporting unfavorable weather conditions on their passage from Norfolk, Va., to New York, the battleships South Carolina and Michigan reached the navy yard Wednesday showing the effects of the voyage. Their decks and forecastle rails were damaged and the Michigan lost a lifeboat. Damage to both ships is estimated at \$15,000. The two battleships are the first of a fleet of eight which will be assembled at the yard by Dec. 10 and will remain there until after the holidays. Seven thousand men will get shore leave.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—Colonel McIntyre and Commodore Burns T. Walling, U. S. N., retired, representing the army and navy, have finished their investigations of the naval station here, which has been ordered closed. They are to report on the disposition of the abandoned property. They left San Juan Wednesday for New York on the steamship Coamo.

NEWPORT, R. I.—It was announced Wednesday that the battleship Nebraska, which has been in Narragansett bay for several days, will proceed today to the Charleston navy yard for repairs. It is expected that the Nebraska will be laid up about three months.

## SEEK TO MERGE CLUBS IN DICKENS CENTENARY PLANS

The Dickens centenary committee yesterday discussed plans for the celebration of the great author's anniversary, and a sub-committee of the general committee was formed to see what other literary societies were planning and to arrange that they cooperate as one organization.

The committee as named consists of five, who have power to add to their number. Alexander McGregor was named for the committee.

Horace Wadlin, librarian of the Boston Public Library, said that he was planning to hold an exhibition at the library in connection with the centenary.

MAYOR TO ASK AID FOR FAMILIES  
INDIANAPOLIS—Mayor Shank announced today that he would ask the city council to assist the families of the seven slain and 21 injured as the result of the collapse of a three-story building of the Prest-O-Lite Company.

PHILADELPHIA—Fire marshals are today making an investigation into the fire in the Marie apartments, a four-story structure on South Sixteenth street, in which a family of three perished.

# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## PRACTICAL GOWN MADE OF SILK

Striped and plain tastefully combined

THE gown that is both smart and practical fills an important place. This one includes a great many new features. It is made of striped silk combined with plain. The little chemisette of lace gives a dainty touch. The sleeves are among the newest that have appeared. Joined to the blouse at the long shoulder line, they are slightly full and shirred to give the effect of mousquetaire cuffs. The peplum and side panels make important features of the season, so that altogether the gown has a great many advantages.

The silk is one of the best-liked materials that the season has to offer, but, nevertheless, this model is available in many ways. It can be made of silk combined with velvet, the blouse and skirt being alike, while the panel and trimming portions are in contrast, or it could be made of figured material with plain. So long as the two fabrics harmonize yet make an effective contrast, the necessary conditions will exist.

The blouse is very simple, made in two pieces that are seamed at the back. The sleeves are joined to it, and it is closed at the front.

The chemisette is arranged under the blouse and closed at the back.

In this case the skirt is cut to the natural waist line, and the blouse is finished with a peplum; but here again there is opportunity for variety, for if the peplum is not becoming it can be omitted and the blouse finished with a belt or worn with a high-waisted skirt, as indicated in the back view.

The skirt is six gored, and there is a panel at the left side. It can be finished with either a high or natural waist line. The edges that lap onto the panel are underlaid, and such effects are greatly in vogue.

If contrasting material is not liked or it is more convenient to use one through-out, the entire gown could be made of one fabric with the panel trimmed with braid or treated in some such way, while the revers of the blouse are faced with velvet or with satin.

For the medium size the blouse will require 3 1/4 yards of material 27, 1 1/4 yards 36 or 44 inches wide with 3/4 yard of all-over lace, 1/4 yard of silk for revers, 1 yard of lace for the frills; for



the skirt will be needed 5 1/4 yards 27 or 36, 3 3/4 yards 44 inches wide with 1 1/4 yards of any width for the panel, the width at the lower edge is 2 3/4 yards.

The pattern of the blouse (7237), cut in sizes from 34 to 40 bust, and of the skirt (7192), in sizes from 22 to 32 waist, can be bought at a May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

## TRIED RECIPES

**ARABIAN PUDDING**  
Two rounded tablespoonfuls of butter, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, four tablespoonfuls of milk, one beaten egg, 1 1/4 cups of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one dozen stoned and chopped dates, one fourth cupful chopped pecans or walnuts. Bake in a quick oven 20 minutes or longer. Serve warm with whipped cream sweetened and flavored with vanilla.

**PRUNE PUDDING**  
One pint of milk, one half a cup of bread crumbs, one half a cup of sugar, three eggs, one tablespoonful of butter, one cup of chopped prunes and a dash of cinnamon. Beat the sugar, eggs, salt and cinnamon together, then add the milk, stirring well the while, and shake in the crumbs and chopped prunes. Dot the pudding top with bits of butter and bake slowly until the custard is firmly set. To serve it with a delicate lemon flavored sauce makes it doubly delicious.

**PEANUT PUDDING**  
Scald one pint of fresh milk, add two tablespoonfuls of butter, beat well three eggs, add to them two thirds of a cupful of sugar, two ounces of chopped peanuts and 10 drops of almond extract. Butter molis, fill with the mixture and bake for 20 minutes.

**FIG PUDDING**  
Chop one pound of figs up fine, add half a pound of flour, half a pint of bread crumbs, a pound of chopped suet, half a teaspoonful of salt, a pound of sugar, four eggs and milk enough to mix as stiff as bread dough. Pour into a mold and boil six hours; if the water grows low, more must be added. Serve with foam sauce.—Rural New Yorker.

**BAKED CRACKER PUDDING**  
Beat the yolks of two eggs, add one quarter cup of sugar, one eighth spoonful cinnamon, one half teaspoon vanilla and one pint of milk; pour over three quarters cup rolled cracker crumbs, let stand half an hour, then bake until firm to the center; spread with one third glass currant jelly and cover with a meringue made by beating the whites of the eggs stiff, beating in gradually one quarter cup sugar, then browning eight minutes in a moderate oven.—New Orleans Picayune.

**WYOMING PUDDING**  
Mix one cupful each of grated raw carrot and white potato, granulated sugar, beef suet chopped very fine, seeded raisins, dried currants, one and one half cupfuls of flour, sifted with one rounding teaspoonful baking powder, cinnamon and cloves, half teaspoonful salt. Do not add any wetting. Fill a greased pudding mold two thirds full, cover securely with its own cover or oiled paper tied well over and set the dish in a kettle of absolutely boiling water that reaches two thirds to the top of the mold. Cover the kettle and cook for three hours. This may be made a week ahead of serving time and then reheated and served with either a lemon hard sauce or any preferred liquid sauce.—Kansas City Star.

## GIRLS' CLUBS

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The annual gathering of the Federation of Working Girls Clubs took place at the Church House, Westminster, when Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein presented prizes to the winners in the challenge competitions. The federation was instituted exactly five years ago, and has become a large and important organization. At present there are 130 clubs in different parts of the country, with a membership of 10,000 girls and young women. The competitions are held in different subjects, including history, arithmetic, general knowledge, nature study, cooking, needlework, millinery and painting. The advisory secretary, Miss Pollock, gave an account of the finances of the undertaking, pointing out how urgently funds were needed.

## WOMAN BARRISTER

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—Mlle. Miropolski, the first European woman to be admitted to practice at the bar, is to deliver a lecture in London on Dec. 7 describing her debut as a practicing barrister. Mr. Justice Hamilton will preside at the lecture, while Mr. Justice Darling will propose the vote of thanks to the lecturer.

## TOWELS FOR A LINEN SHOWER

Embroidery put on in durable style

ONE disadvantage of crocheting, with all its beauty, as applied to house linen of any sort, is the fact that the parting of a single thread—the slipping of a single loop—may mean the ruin of the article. This is especially the case where the towel, doily or table runner is allowed to go into the wash tub without a few stitches having been taken to prevent unraveling, says the New York Herald. Unless the owner be an expert and familiar with the pattern used in the beginning it is all but impossible for her to re-crochet the insertion or edging that has ripped out. Often, even when this knowledge is hers, the trouble seems hardly worth taking for a halfpenny piece.

A girl who is clever with her needle but has never learned the use of the crochet hook while looking for something out of the stereotyped run to make for her best friend's linen shower saw and admired some guest towels in which a hand of filet crochet was inserted above the hem. In this crochet the expert had worked the initials of the person for whom the towel was intended. The girl studied over the method and decided that as good a result could be attained by adapting the ground used by needlewomen in Faya. This would assuredly be far more durable.

So she bought a towel length of finely-woven huckaback; above the hems she drew threads, in threes, both ways of the linen. To put it more clearly, across the towel about a half inch above the row of hemstitching she drew out three threads, left the next and hemstitched the ends, as usual. Then three, drew out three more, and so on until the hand

was sufficiently wide. About 12 spaces would be very good width. These she crossed with other drawn spaces, running up and down, so as to make a square mesh band. With a fine linen thread she worked across from side to side along each set of strands, taking a stitch around each set of threads between the crossings, and so twisting them into a sort of cord groundwork.

It is very simple, being a mere "over-casting." When the cross lines were worked in the same way a firm ground was the result. The cut edges were closely buttonholed and on the open ground the girl worked in a close darning stitch, which made little solid blocks—an adaptation of cross-stitch letters—her chum's initials. It took some time, but the work when finished would wear as long as the last thread of the towel, ripping out being impossible. Later she made other towels, using the same groundwork idea, but running it up in diamond shaped points toward the middle of the towel. And when she had finished a very handsome little towel in this pattern still another idea came into her head, and she made the third towel with three medallions of the Faya ground at each end, in each medallion being worked one of the bride elect's three initials.

In case the huckaback be only moderately fine two threads drawn and two left would prove quite open space enough, or a more lacy variation could be made by drawing three and leaving two—but this brings the matter into the field of drawn work, which is always in good taste for towels, if not quite so durable as darning done on the Faya ground.

## THINGS THAT HELP IN KITCHEN

Devices which do work quickly and well

IN many homes the cutting of vegetables in fancy forms is a regular practice, and after years' use of inadequate and clumsy knives, the corrugated-bladed knife and other vegetable cutting devices have superseded the old forms. Very lately the French fried potato-cutter, made especially for shaping potatoes to be used for the conventional French fry, has been introduced. It is a simple contrivance resembling a tin can, open at the bottom, and at the top it has a grill made of diamond-shaped cutters. The sides of each are about one quarter of an inch deep. These cut the potato regularly and thickly, and instead of the usual monotonous preparation of each piece, the potato is easily cut in halves with an ordinary sharp knife and then pressed through the grill. It is easily seen that for a family which uses French fried potatoes, carrots or turnips often, to cut them in this fashion would save time and labor and pay at least 200 per cent interest.

The recent improvement in egg-beaters ought to delight the housewife. Mayonnaise dressing presents great difficulty to many cooks. There is generally trouble in mixing in small enough quantities of oil to prevent curdling. The chance element in making mayonnaise and the saving of expensive material can be obviated by the use of the mayonnaise mixer. The simplest is the Dover egg-beater combined with a small funnel-shaped tin for oil, which has a little adjustable faucet vent from which the oil falls drop by drop (when the vent is open) into the mixture, which is steadily being beaten. There are other kinds of mayonnaise mixers on the market, but all are a modification of this one. It will repay any one who uses mayonnaise or any mixture where care must be taken when introducing some additional material, as it saves not only time but valuable material.

Closely allied to this is the cream-whip. One type is a modification of the Dover egg-beater fitted in a Mason jar. Another is a tin cylinder about 12 inches in diameter, with a dasher which has perforations for the passage of air. This dasher is worked up and down like an old-fashioned churn, and by its use, in a very few minutes, cream can be whipped satisfactorily.

This reminds the writer of the glass

jar butter-churns now on the market in nearly all sizes.

The need of measuring cups in the kitchen cannot be over emphasized, because they make cookery more certain and insure even results from a recipe which one uses frequently. The measuring cup and its near relations, the spoon measure and graduated quart measures, are inexpensive, and one will be fully repaid for their purchase.

A very useful article to have in the kitchen is a knife which is pliable and will readily bend so as to conform to the shape of any curved bowl, pot, dish, etc. It is especially good in making frostings and scraping the sides of a bowl upon which the substance may have splashed. It is good on the cake-board and bread-board; in fact, its uses multiply with acquaintance.

A saucepan has been put on the market very recently which has a little spoon-shaped shelf attached on the inside about one and one half inches from the top of utensil. This is to hold the spoon when not stirring.

Another recent innovation is the covered saucepan, which has a flat, projecting handle in addition to the long handle of the same length on the pot itself. The lid of the handle can be kept superimposed on the pot handle for convenience, and when it is necessary to remove the cover, the long cool handle is comfortably used, instead of a hot ring, in the middle of the hot cover.

Before closing, let us emphasize the importance of some of the simple devices now on the market for maintaining the highest efficiency of the knives used daily.—Good Housekeeping.

## FUR MILLINERY

At the present time fur is the most prominent of fashionable materials, says the Dry Goods Economist. Retail milliners are featuring entire hats, as well as trimmings, of fur. Not only are small turbans and close-fitting hats shown in fur of all kinds, but large trimmed turbans are noted entirely covered with one of the short-haired furs, seal, beaver and mole-skin being those most frequently used. Toques and turbans of fur combined with other materials are decidedly smart and becoming. In one of the most effective two rolls of ermine, wide at the left side and crushed flat at the right, formed the lower portion. The center of the toque was made of folds of white velvet. A spray of black paradise was the only garniture. There is an increased tendency toward the use of white velvet in midwinter millinery.

## WITH OPEN TOP

An excellent thing for a bedroom is one of the new doorway curtains with an open top or transom, according to the Woman's Home Companion. Merely cut the hanging 12, 15 or 18 inches shorter than would ordinarily be required, and substitute as an upper border a width of a good quality open fish-net curtaining. If a net with square, instead of round or diagonal, openings be chosen, it will be less liable to stretch out of shape. Both the net and the curtain are hemmed, and the two are then felled together. White or cream fish-net above flowered chintz, or heavy dark corn net, with tan or brown linen or cotton poplin, will prove effective in appearance and provide the ventilation for which this portiere was designed.



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in the Special Pages of

## The Saturday Monitor

Workers  
Thinkers, Talkers  
Mechanics, Artists, Writers  
Actors, Playgoers, Teachers, Students, Motorists  
Sport-Lovers, Musicians, Public Officials,  
Business Men, Housewives  
Girls, Boys

EVERY ONE OF THEM SPECIALLY  
CONSIDERED IN PLANNING THE

## MONITOR SATURDAY

## BEAUTY OF DESIGN IN JEWELRY

Importance as an accessory to costume

NEVER has jewelry been more beautiful, nor in more demand than at the present day," says an American authority on precious stones. Following the Renaissance, when jewelry was distinguished by remarkable delicacy of technique and beauty of design, came a reaction in favor of the machine-made objects. As the knowledge of the possibilities and marvels of machinery grew, the demand for its product increased. Hand-wrought jewelry was regarded as a laborious creation of an earlier age, before man had conquered steam and electricity. Only in out-of-the-way spots, where progress had not penetrated, was the art of the jewelry craftsman retained. It is this that is known today as "peasant jewelry."

Despite the fact that time and money were saved on the jewelry turned out by thousands from machines, there was a sameness of design which palled on lovers of the beautiful. All the charm of originality, the fineness of design, was lacking in many of these manufactured pieces. Education, travel, and the beauty of the hand-wrought articles, as shown by the workers willing to spend the time and study necessary to perfect their art, brought about the present-day revival. This revival has revealed to us the originality of design of the antique jewel workers, the ingenuity and skill of the medieval craftsman, and the exquisite loveliness and refinement of the Renaissance goldsmiths. Art now dominates the making of jewelry.

In every direction in the realm of jewelry this revival is displayed. The delicacy, the minuteness, of the work-

manship of the Venetian goldsmiths and their followers has been equaled, and even surpassed, today by the skilled artisans who can cut a stone into a perfect particle of not more than a 45 thousandth of a gram, or reduce the thickness of a watch to that of card-board.

It is demonstrated again in the wider choice of stones. A few years ago a woman who desired a piece of jewelry selected one of the five precious stones, a diamond, pearl, ruby, sapphire or emerald. Today she includes the entire range of semi-precious stones in her collection. Nor does she feel it necessary to select the largest stone that she can secure for the money. Through the knowledge generated by this revival she appreciates the fact that a stone is beautiful because of its color and its position in the decorative scheme, not because of its size, nor its cost. This fact furnishes one of the motifs of the present-day revival.

The beauty of enamel and its adaptation to jewelry is another important feature of the revival. It is to Rene Lalique, of Paris, that much of the interest in this branch of jewelry must be attributed. He is the acknowledged master. His fertile imagination, infinite resource of design and his dexterity have enabled him to create the most beautiful examples of enamel jewelry. Women in Paris build a gown around a comb or pendant created by Lalique. The subtle shadings and rich harmonies furnish the color scheme for a sartorial product of unparalleled loveliness.—Good Housekeeping.

## PROPER DRESS AT ALL AFFAIRS

Simplicity should mark a woman's choice

A WELL-BRED woman never dresses conspicuously, says the Ladies' World. She is not in search of exaggerated novelties in fashion. She selects her attire in accordance with means, circumstances and appropriateness to the occasion. If she can afford to have costly fabrics and jewels, she knows when they may be worn and when they are inappropriate. She does not wear them in the morning or in the street. Plainness and simplicity govern her choice in dress, rather than showiness or extravagance.

Nothing is in worse taste than for a woman to have the appearance of carrying all her worldly possessions on her back, spending all she has, or more than she can afford. It shows her to be lacking in the essentials of refinement and below the average in mental capacity.

For the street, in winter, a dress of dark cloth or cheviot, a hat not too large, gloves of dogskin, or tan or gray suede, black buttoned boots, or laced calfskin boots are worn. For church the same style of dress is used, substituting white kid gloves, if preferred.

For day weddings, teas or receptions,

dresses of fine cloth or velvet are worn. If the colors are light, these costumes are only suitable when driving. Hats of more elaborate fashion are worn, gloves of white kid, and shoes of patent leather.

Dresses high in the neck are always worn for any day-time function. When having a day at home, young women and girls wear dresses of crepe de chine, or chiffon, or fine woolen materials in pale colors; older women wear gowns of darker colors. Young girls receiving at a tea may wear dresses slightly open about the throat, but never low-necked gowns in the afternoon. White kid gloves are worn by hostess and others receiving at an afternoon reception. Those who pour tea do not wear gloves.

In spite of the name, a "tea-gown" is never worn at a tea. It is a negligee style of dress, suitable for one's own room, when an intimate woman friend comes in for a chat, but it is seldom used. For formal evening affairs low-necked gowns are worn.

Young girls wear for evening parties dresses of light materials—chiffon or crepe de chine. Their dresses are never cut very low in the neck.

Jewels are not worn by young girls.

## Crane's Gift Boxes

The question of "What to give?" is no longer one which need annoy the Christmas shopper. The joy of giving is intensified by gifts of beautiful boxes containing

## Crane's Linen Lawn

owing to their usefulness after the contents have been exhausted. These boxes are artistically decorated by hand in Gold and Colors and are suitable for both Men and Women. May be used later for Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Veils, Neckties and other purposes.

For sale in all stores where  
good stationery is sold

EATON, CRANE & PIKE COMPANY  
PITTSFIELD, MASS.

## CHELSEA MERCHANTS TAKE STEPS TOWARD KEEPING FERRY OPEN

(Continued from page one)

Last 18 years and the announcement was made Wednesday night in a statement issued by Charles C. Roberts, superintendent of the operating department of the ferry company.

A proposition for the city to take over the ferry and operate it as a city department was launched this forenoon by George W. Ford, candidate for mayor, and this plan is favored by many of the manufacturers and tax payers of the city, who realize that something must be done at once to keep the ferry running.

The merchants and manufacturers are particularly interested in having the ferry continued, as the ferrying traffic is extremely important to them. This class of traffic has formed the major portion of the business of the ferry for many years, and means much in the saving of time and long hauls for the Chelsea manufacturers who have large Boston deliveries, and to the merchants who rely on the Boston wholesale district to furnish them with supplies of every character.

Without the ferry the teaming traffic would be obliged to make the long haul across the Chelsea-Charlestown bridge, where traffic is considerably handicapped by the constant opening of the draw-bridges, through City square, Charlestown, to the city proper, or across the Meridian street bridge to East Boston and then across the North or South ferries, which are operated by the city of Boston.

The stockholders declare they must close the ferry, and a special meeting has been called for December 14 for a further consideration of the situation, and at that time a definite course will be outlined.

Mr. Ford, candidate for mayor, in speaking of the proposition this morning, said:

"Something must be done to keep that ferry open, as we cannot afford to allow it to be closed if for no other reason than a question of accommodation to our citizens."

"I should favor the city taking the property over, providing it can be done at a reasonable figure. If, as the stockholders say, they cannot make it pay we ought to be able to get it at a pretty reasonable figure and that little piece of waterfront is worth considerable to the city."

"I hope something definite can be agreed upon before the special meeting of the stockholders on December 14 and that representatives of the city can be present at the meeting to make a tentative offer to the company."

The ferry company was organized in 1830 by Thomas Williams, when Winnisimmet village, as the city of Chelsea was then known, contained only a handful of houses. This was only one year after the settlement of Boston.

## NEW LOWELL AND BOSTON LINE PLAN

A petition asking for legislation to permit the directors of the proposed Boston, Lowell & Lawrence Interurban Electric railway to acquire, purchase or lease certain parts of the Boston & Maine railroad was filed with the secretary of the commonwealth today, the petitioners being Paul Butler and Adelbert Ames, Jr.

The proposition for an interurban electric railroad connecting the cities of Lawrence and Lowell with Boston has been given extended consideration by the board of railroad commissioners on two petitions since the passage of the interurban railroad act five years ago and each time been rejected by that board. Previous petitions did not contemplate the use of existing tracks of the Boston & Maine.

### DR. CHAMBERLAIN PASSES AWAY

The Rev. A. St. John Chamberlain, D.D., rector of St. Anne's Episcopal church in Lowell passed away today. Dr. Chamberlain served as chaplain of a New Jersey regiment during the civil war and later served in St. Matthews church, South Boston, and the Church of the Ascension in Fall River, going to Lowell in 1884.

### SHOW EAGLE MADE OF APPLES

SPOKANE, Wash.—One of the unique feature displays at the apple show held here recently was the emblem of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. A large eagle made of apples was shown and the background was an American flag made of apples. More than 20 boxes of apples were used in making the emblem.

### SHIPPED 11,000 TURKEYS

ROSEBURG, Ore.—A total of 11,000 turkeys was shipped from Douglas county for the Thanksgiving trade. Of this number about 7000 birds were purchased by Oakland poultry dealers, while the remaining 4000 were contracted by Roseburg merchants. The shippers received approximately \$25,000.

### LUMBER FIRM TO BUILD ROAD

ASTORIA, Ore.—Deeds have been filed for record whereby the Crossett Timber Company is given rights of way for the construction of a logging railroad through several ranches near Snappa.

LIGHTING PLANT NEARLY READY  
LONGMONT, Col.—The work on the new lighting plant for Longmont, situated just west of Lyons, is progressing rapidly, and the plant will be ready to furnish power and light in a short time.

## MR. CUMMINS EXPECTING ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION

WASHINGTON—In the judgment of Senator Cummins of Iowa there is a good prospect for anti-trust legislation at this session of Congress. Mr. Cummins is a member of the committee which has been investigating that question since Nov. 15 and which will before many weeks submit its report to the Senate.

"The question is one of paramount importance," says the Iowa senator, "and for that reason I hope Congress will speedily act on it. The country, I believe, is well enough informed regarding the case to accept an intelligent and fair solution of the problem, and it is my earnest hope that before the end of the session such a solution may be agreed upon."

"There has been and still is some danger that the question may be influenced in a larger or smaller way by partisan politics. This is not desirable. The question is not primarily a question of politics, but of business, and Congress ought to approach it in a business spirit, desirous of settling it along business lines. All the influence I possess will be exerted in the direction of having the question considered purely on its merits."

The position of the Senate progressives and that of Mr. Taft do not differ materially regarding the trust remedy. The progressives have been demanding that the Sherman law be kept intact, but that certain additions be made to it whereby the corporations engaged in interstate business may know what they may and what they may not do under the law. The progressives also favor some kind of federal oversight and control of these corporations. This is precisely the position taken by the President in his trust message.

If the regular Republicans and the progressive Republicans in the Senate, constituting a majority of that body, can get together and put through a bill that is in line with Mr. Taft's message and their own position the question of whether there is to be anti-trust legislation at this session would thus pass to the Democratic House which would think over it carefully before refusing to pass a bill simply because it came with Republican backing.

It is likely that the Republicans will make their plans to put the anti-trust bill through the Senate first. There is a possibility that the Democrats will lead the way with this legislation, and if they do a bill will be put through the House with all possible speed. Many Democrats, in fact all of them who are radical in their tendencies, believe in substantially the policy outlined in Mr. Taft's message and formulated by the progressives in the last session.

If the Democrats should therefore conclude to put a bill through the House, they would be able with some degree of plausibility to say that they were following not the Republican President or the Republican progressives but men in their own party.

## M'NAMIGAL APPEARS BEFORE GRAND JURY IN DYNAMITE INQUIRY

(Continued from page one)

American Federation of Labor, and get them to join the Knights of Labor under one head.

WASHINGTON—A split in the McNamara ways and means committee became apparent today when Frank M. Ryan, president of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, suddenly left the city and President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor locked his doors against newspaper men. It is understood that Mr. Ryan disagreed with Gompers as to the manner of disposing of the remaining McNamara defense fund.

The committee resumed its sessions this afternoon without Mr. Ryan, whose departure was unannounced and was a surprise to all those connected with the situation. He took a west-bound train, presumably for Indianapolis.

NEW YORK—That he quit the Los Angeles dynamiting case at one time, because he had spent \$14,000 of his own money on his investigation and could not be reimbursed, was the statement made here today by William J. Burns, who came to New York to continue his investigations into the alleged nationwide conspiracy. Mr. Burns declared he would return tomorrow to Philadelphia to continue his work there, but declined to say what lead he was following.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, today was called upon by United States District Attorney Charles W. Miller, in charge of the federal inquiry here of the alleged dynamiting conspiracy, to bring suit for an accounting of the big fund used in the defense of the McNamaras.

## PERSIA SEEKING REICHSTAG'S AID

(By The United Press)

BERLIN—The president of the Reichstag today received an appeal from Persia requesting the representatives of the German people to use their best endeavors in Persia's behalf in the dispute that has arisen with Russia.

The Reichstag has taken no action in the matter.

## TREATY ABROGATION IS DEMANDED AS A PROTEST TO RUSSIA

NEW YORK—Resolutions asking Congress to abrogate the treaty of 1832 between the United States and Russia as a protest against the discrimination of the empire which for years has refused to honor the passports of Jewish-American citizens were passed unanimously Wednesday night by the mass meeting held in Carnegie hall. The gathering was held under the auspices of the national citizens committee.

Andrew D. White, former American ambassador to Russia, chairman of the meeting, was one of the few speakers who urged that Russia be invited to arbitrate the question at The Hague.

Other speakers said the passport question was not one of Judaism, but American honor. Points made by speakers were:

Woodrow Wilson, Governor of New Jersey—If the Russian government has felt through all these years that it could ignore the protests of American ministers and secretaries of state, it has been because the American government spoke for special interests or from some special point of view and not for the American people.

Speaker Champ Clark—The conduct of Russia has created universal horror and protest. There seems nothing left for us to do except to abrogate this treaty.

President Schurman of Cornell—It is we ourselves and not Russia that stand before the forum of the world on a charge of infidelity to our own principle and contempt of our own citizenship. If there is no other way of vindicating our honor, then I say let the treaty be abrogated.

United States Senator O'Gorman, New York—I am ready to vote for the abrogation of the treaty.

William Randolph Hearst—In the maintenance of its citizens, in the maintenance of its own self-respect, in the piece of its own honor, let the United States assert its dignity, and if necessary employ its power.

Representative William Sulzer of New York—There can be no arbitration, no delay. Russia has acted boldly and shamelessly.

## PHILLIPS-EXETER ALUMNI TO HELP MR. LA FOLLETTE

Some of the Bay state politicians who are informed on railroad politics were told this afternoon that the movement for Senator La Follette for the Republican nomination for President would be endorsed by Gifford Pinchot and Governor Bass of New Hampshire at the annual dinner of the Phillips Exeter Academy alumni at the American house on Saturday evening.

Among the other speakers scheduled are A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard; Mr. Denison, assistant attorney-general at Washington; Harlan Ames, principal of Phillips Exeter Academy; and Mr. Stearns of Phillips Andover Academy.

It is not understood that any one of these is actively interested in the La Follette boom.

## PERSIA APPEALS TO U. S. CONGRESS

WASHINGTON—An appeal for Persia in her troubles with Russia was read in the House today. It came by cable from the president of the Persian Parliament.

"You who have tasted the benefits of liberty," it read, "would you witness the fall of any people whose only fault was to sympathize with your system? We are sure that our appeal will penetrate directly to your ears and will gain for us your precious aid in a solution consistent with the dignity and independence of Persia. We appeal to the humanitarian sentiment of the Parliament of the United States."

The communication was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

(By The United Press)

LONDON—In the House of Lords this evening Lord Morley announced that Great Britain had conveyed a notification to the Russian government that it was impossible for the British government to recognize the former Shah of Persia.

## "DAUGHTERS" GIVE MEDAL FOR ESSAY

LEXINGTON, Mass.—On behalf of the National Society of Colonial Daughters, Mrs. Robert Munroe presented a gold medal to the members of the Lexington high school senior history class. The medal was accepted by Miss Margaret Beatrice Noyes of the class.

It is called the "William Howard Taft Good Scholarship Medal" and will be awarded to the pupil in the senior American history class who writes the best essay on "The Ideal American Citizen."

James P. Munroe today explained to the pupils the provisions of the George O. Smith college endowment fund.

## BAY STATE ENTERS ITS PLEA FOR BETTER HARBORS AND RIVERS

(Continued from page one)

Bay state's plea for waterways improvements at today's session of the national rivers and harbors congress. Mr. Martin acted as spokesman for the big delegation from Massachusetts and he was heard by 1000 delegates.

Substantially he said: We wish to cooperate for the improvement of every part of the country. But we want to receive our share of the benefits to accrue from the building of the Panama canal.

Mr. Martin particularly advocated the improvement of Boston harbor. Another salient point made by him was that the state or government should have built the Cape Cod canal. He favored a bond issue for the general waterways project.

Mr. Martin was given great applause as he concluded his address. It is obviously a Bay state day at the congress. The strong showing made by the Massachusetts men, including the Real Estate Exchange and the Boston Chamber of Commerce envoys, is already regarded as a great triumph.

Mr. Martin said in part: "The awakening of Massachusetts has come and today for the first time we visit you with a truly representative body of delegates, standing as we do firm advocates for the improvement of rivers and harbors and the development of inland waterways."

"We must plead guilty to the lack of interest or over confidence of Massachusetts business men during the past decade."

"As you well know New England and Massachusetts are possessed of the most natural waterways and harbors to be found the world over, only partially developed, but the awakening has come. Massachusetts is first in the manufacture of wool and worsted goods, turning one third of the spindles of the nation. Boston is the largest market in America for wool and boot and shoe products, being proud itself that our commerce is being neglected. But through a united effort of our trade organizations under the leadership of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, of which our progressive Governor Foss is an active member, we have secured a start in the form of an appropriation of \$9,000,000 from the commonwealth for the development of Boston harbor, to be supervised by a newly created board."

"We come here today solely for the purpose of exhibiting to this body our good will and assistance, if any we can give, believing by so doing, through this instrument of cooperation the best results can ultimately be obtained and that we may be ready to receive our share of the great benefits bound to accrue from the building of the Panama canal."

"It will do us no good to build waterways if we allow private interests to monopolize the terminals. Terminals and connections are the keys that lock water transportation."

"A canal is now in process of construction across Cape Cod; that it is a laudable enterprise there is no doubt, but this should have been solely a work of the state or federal government."

"We believe in the bond issue for the improvement of harbors and rivers and for the development of inland waterways."

A feature of the convention today was the arrival of the eight governors of western states, who are touring the East. They are Odie of Nevada, Hawley of Idaho, Eberhart of Minnesota, Norris of Montana, Burke of North Dakota, West of Oregon, Vessey of South Dakota and Carey of Wyoming. They are the special guests of the waterways convention.

The delegates are eagerly awaiting the speech of Walter L. Fisher, secretary of the interior, who is scheduled to speak.

Other speakers for today are Senators Jones of Washington and Fletcher of Florida; General Bixby, chief engineer of the United States army; Judge W. F. Bland of Kansas City and August Belmont of New York.

## BACK BAY LAND OWNERS OPPOSE TUBE ENTRANCE

Residents of Commonwealth avenue, near Beacon street, where the entrance to the projected Boylston street subway is to commence, spoke in favor of three plans they have had drawn up by Henry S. Adams, and which differ from the plans of the commission, before the transit commission today at a continued hearing. George B. Nutter, who conducted the case of the residents, said the proposed location would seriously affect the property on Commonwealth avenue and that it would likewise be detrimental to the Fens.

A committee has been organized by the residents, with Col. Cranmore N. Wallace as chairman and Dr. Horace Packard as secretary. Colonel Wallace, Dr. Packard, Judge Bennett, Henry A. Frothingham, Nathaniel J. Rust, Dr. Augustus Thorndike and Simon Vorenberg spoke.

## TURKISH DESERT TRIPOLI

NEW YORK—Despatches from Tripoli in the Herald today says that the Italian aeroplane scouts report no signs of the enemy within a radius of about 25 miles from Tripoli, except a few groups of Arabs in the oasis and a small encampment east of Ainara. Information from Constantinople says that Russia wants to discuss with Turkey the question of opening the Dardanelles to Russian warships.

## SOCIALISTS RAISE PAYROLL \$29,000 IN MILWAUKEE

MILWAUKEE—A rearrangement of salaries by which the net increase in the city pay-roll is \$29,000 a year has been made by the Socialist city administration. Two notable decreases are made of \$500 a year in the salaries of the fire and police chiefs, both of whom are hostile to the Socialists.

The board of public works is the chief beneficiary under the new rule, with an increase of \$15,000 a year. The old board of public works was composed of three commissioners, and the Socialists consolidated their offices in one commissioner, but since then so many additions and increases have been made that this department costs \$40,000 a year more than under the old regime.

The Socialist answer to this increase is that more work for the city is being done. The city engineer's department is given a total of \$87,000 a year more under the new schedule.

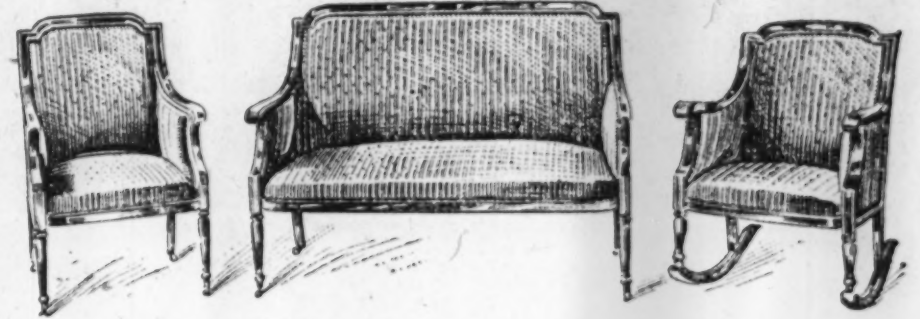
## MASSACHUSETTS D. A. R. HOLD FAIR

Massachusetts D. A. R. is holding a bazaar today at Tremont Temple, to secure funds for establishing permanent headquarters in the building of the New England Historic Genealogical Society.

Mrs. C. H. Masury, chairman of the entertainment committee and Mrs. James G. Dunning are in charge of the booths. Mrs. William Cumming, Story and Miss Lawrence Finch of New York, are the guests of honor this afternoon. This evening a musical program will be rendered by Mme. Wilhelmina Wright and Ethel M. Rawson, vocalists, and Mrs. Dorothy Sprague and Mrs. J. Foster White at the organ.

## COLLEGE ELECTS PRESIDENT VERRE HAUTE, Ind.—W. E. Scheer, a member of the faculty, was elected president of the United Brethren College at Westfield, Ill. He succeeds B. F. Daugherty.

## PRACTICAL CHRISTMAS GIFTS



## FINE FURNITURE FOR PARLOR AND LIVING ROOM

DO YOU realize that in selecting Parlor and Living Room Furniture here you have the advantage of choosing from the largest stock in New England—an almost limitless assortment of the newest and finest grade furniture without a peer anywhere in the United States?

Three Piece Parlor Suit, as illustrated here, is one of the most fascinating designs in our stock.

Its salient features are its simplicity of design, every line typifying dignity, rest and full measure of comfort.

The frames are of solid mahogany, splendidly upholstered in finest striped denim. Price, three pieces complete.....95.00

Baronial Rocker—Large size and strongly made, complete with velvet seat and back cushions.....14.50

Foot Rest—Mahogany, talon feet, 11x13-inch top.....5.50

Mahogany Costumer—Solid mahogany, double and single hooks.....7.50

Telephone Stand and Stool—Has swinging arm and shelf. Mahogany.....10.00

Card Tables—30-inch round top, golden oak base.....2.50

Muffin Stand—Mahogany, graduated dressed shelves.....6.00

Hepplewhite Suite—Consisting of sofa, side and arm chairs, mahogany. Price.....100.00

Living Room Chairs—Large size, with broad mahogany arms, denim upholstered seat and back. Price.....18.00

Wing Chairs—Extra high, restful back, mahogany, spade feet, denim. Price.....25.00

Arm Chairs—Martha Washington design, mahogany, denim. Price.....25.00

Colonial Sofa—Hand carved, solid mahogany frame, 78 inches wide, striped denim. Price.....65.00

Colony Rockers—Solid mahogany frame, cushioned spring seat, striped denim seat and back. Price.....17.50

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## CIVIC ART PLAN EXPLAINED TO WOMEN'S CLUBS

At the Boston Museum of Fine Arts the art section of the State Federation of Women's Clubs held its annual meeting today.

Over 200 women were present. The president, Mrs. Minna F. Mulligan, welcomed the delegates. C. Howard Walker spoke on "Out Door Art."

"The background of all art is order," said Mr. Walker, "and order means control. Absolute neatness is the most important thing and I would force every taxpayer to take care of his vacant lots."

"In foreign cities there is usually a civic center where the most important buildings are gathered round a square and the greatest art is expended on the cathedral."

Mr. Walker believed that American towns should strive to have a civic center and to keep a homogeneity in their buildings, and to carry out plans of civic improvement he advised having an executive head, an administrative board, and an advisory committee.

Dr. Arthur Fairbanks, director of the Museum of Fine Arts, spoke on "Indoor Art, or the Influence of Art in the Home."

At the afternoon session Dr. Desmond W. Ross speaks on "Pure Design, or Art in Its Relation to Life."

## SHOE FIRM SEEKS INJUNCTION

J. L. Walker & Co., shoe manufacturers in Lynn, brought a bill in the superior court today against the officers and members of Heel Workers Independent Union No. 1 for an injunction to restrain the defendants from interfering with their business or employees or maintaining a strike to compel them to discharge Fred G. Teel, a non-union man. They allege the defendants caused a strike Nov. 28 in their factory because they would not discharge Teel.

## CHIEF JUSTICE RUGG GUEST

Arthur P. Rugg, chief justice of the Massachusetts supreme court, was the principal guest Wednesday evening at the annual dinner at Youngs hotel of the Middlesex Bar Association.

## FRANCE REGRETS GERMAN REPLY TO BRITISH SPEECH

NEW YORK—A Paris despatch to the New York Herald says that a pessimistic view is taken of the speech of the German imperial chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, in the Reichstag dealing with German-British relations. The general view in France is said to be that the speech has harmed rather than helped Anglo-German relations.

The Temps regrets that the debate between German and English statesmen was started, for the result has not been in the direction of conciliation and friendliness.

The Debates says that it is amazed at the way in which the imperial chancellor talked of German expansion.

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## ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

t. Louis, for New York.....	Dec. 18
Barbarossa, for New York.....	Dec. 20
Olympic, for New York.....	Dec. 20
t. Paul, for New York.....	Dec. 23

New York, for New York.....	Dec. 30
Gluecher, for New York.....	Dec. 31
Geckar, for New York.....	Dec. 31
Sailings from Glasgow	
California, for New York.....	Dec. 9
Corinthian, for Portland.....	Dec. 9
Incidents, for New York.....	Dec. 10

Bismarck, for New York.....	Dec 18
Columbia, for New York.....	Dec 23
Danville, for New York.....	Dec 23
Honolulu, for Portland.....	Dec 23
Lamarionia, for New York.....	Dec 23
Mettellan, for Boston.....	Dec 30
Sailings from Hamburg	
President Grant, for New York....	Dec. 9
Amerika, for New York.....	Dec 12
Prinz Oskar, for Philadelphia.....	Dec 21
Prinz Oskar, for Philadelphia.....	Dec 21
Stuecker, for New York.....	Dec 30
Stuecker, for New York.....	Dec 30
Sailings from Bremen	
Graean, for New York.....	Dec 9
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York.....	Dec 16
Marshall, for New York.....	Dec 19
Rhematis, for New York.....	Dec 23

Peckar, for New York.....	Dec. 30
Sailings from Bristol	
Royal Edward, for Halifax.....	Dec. 13
Sailings from Havre	
a Provence, for New York.....	Dec. 9
ochambeau, for New York.....	Dec. 9
a Savole, for New York.....	Dec. 18

## MIDDLEBORO

loride, for New York.....	Dec. 23
a Lorraine, for New York.....	Dec. 23
ordeaux, for New York.....	Dec. 30
a Touraine, for New York.....	Dec. 30
Sallings from Antwerp	
roonland, for New York.....	Dec. 9
arquette, for Boston.....	Dec. 14
inland, for New York.....	Dec. 16
nderland, for New York.....	Dec. 23
enominie, for Boston.....	Dec. 28

eland, for New York.....	Dec. 30
Sailings from Rotterdam	
sydnam, for New York.....	Dec. 18
sterdam, for New York.....	Dec. 23
Sailings from	
terronia, for New York.....	Dec. 9
terronia, for New York.....	Dec. 20
Sailings from Trieste	
olumbia, for New York.....	Dec. 14
olumbia, for New York.....	Dec. 15
nce, for New York.....	Dec. 30
Sailings from Genoa	
ronia, for New York.....	Dec. 6
rinners Leone, for New York	Dec. 7
Sailings from Genoa	
ormina, for New York.....	Dec. 11
<b>Transpacific Sailings</b>	
<b>WESTBOUND</b>	
Sailings from San Francisco	
lorang, for Papete.....	Dec. 13
ilday, for Matigah.....	Dec. 13
all, for Wellington.....	Dec. 14

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ente, Galveston.

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TRANSPACIFIC MAILS FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY			
	Conveyed by steamship	via	Mail closes at Boston P. O.
Mails for Hilo, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, Australia; except West, which is forwarded via Europe.....	Aorangi.....	San Francisco	Dec. 8, 6 p.m.
Swatow, Japan, Korea and the Philippines.....	Emp'g of India.....	Vancouver	Dec. 8, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, specially addressed for China, Japan and Korea.....	Shinyo Maru.....	San Francisco	Dec. 8, 6 p.m.
Swatow, Japan, Korea and the Philippines.....	Sierra.....	San Francisco	Dec.11, 6 p.m.
Hina, Japan, Korea and the Philippines.....	Minnesota.....	Seattle	Dec.11, 6 p.m.
Swatow, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines.....	Siberia.....	San Francisco	Dec.14, 6 p.m.
Hina, Japan and Korea, specially addressed only.....	Awa Maru.....	Seattle	Dec.14, 6 p.m.

Supplementary mails to insure forwarding must be dropped in receptacles marked "Foreign".

Merchandise for the U. S. postal agent at Shanghai or Japanese parcels post cannot be sent via Canada.

North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

## ANAL TERMINALS WIN IN NEW YORK

PLATTSBURG, N. Y.—Semi-official returns show there is no longer any doubt at proposition No. 1, providing \$19,000 for terminal facilities for the state canal system, has been carried by small plurality.

These returns show a plurality of 86 for the proposition. It is most likely that the official figures will slightly increase these figures.

## JOHN F. CROCKER PASSES AWAY

John F. Crocker, former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, passed away Wednesday night on a train bound for Chicago. He was educated in the public schools at South Yarmouth and the Friends' School in Providence. He organized the firm of Crocker & Eldridge, which became Eldridge, Baker & Co. He formed the Boston Packing & Provision Company and was general manager after it became the John P. Squire Company. He was a director of the Beacon Trust Company.

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## BOSTON BUSINESS MEN TO ILLUSTRATE METHODS ON STAGE

A unique series of lectures and amplified exploitations of methods of business and salesmanship will be inaugurated by the Boston Young Men's Christian Union in the union hall at 48 Boylston street on the evening of Jan. 2 and will be continued on the succeeding nine Tuesday evenings.

Prominent and successful Boston salesmen will sell goods to real and experienced buyers, office management and the direction of business will be practically illustrated and members of the class and well known business men will play the part of applicants for positions.

In order that the illustrations may be realistic and true to business conditions, the stage and the scenery of the union hall will be utilized to construct complete working offices, salesrooms and warehouses.

Goods will be displayed on the counters, articles will be purchased and returned with complaints, the innumerable questions and objections of the buying public will be answered by the clerks and salesmen, and everything will be in accordance with actual business conditions.

The course will be under the direction of Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr., of Boston, originator of the presentation of business principles, management and salesmanship by illustration and observation. Mr. Fowler has practiced and studied business methods for a quarter of a century and is the author of several standard books on these subjects. He will be present at each session and will be prepared to answer questions and to conduct general discussions.

There will be but two formal lectures and practically an entire absence of theory. At the first session, the evening will be occupied with a general outline of the plan, introductions and addresses by prominent business men and professional men. The second meeting will be given over to the study of business conditions, especially the selling side. The remaining eight meetings of the course will be taken up by actual illustrations and discussions.

The course will be open to women as well as men, and the tickets for the course series will be transferable.

A lecture on "The Fundamental Principles and Practice of Buying and Selling" by Mr. Fowler and an address on "Great Opportunities for Young Men in Department Stores" by Walter A. Hawkins, superintendent of the Jordan Marsh Company will be the features of the first meeting on Jan. 2. Short addresses on the action of business and practical education for business will be delivered by Col. Frank L. Locke, president of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union; Stratton D. Brooks, superintendent of schools; John R. Ainsley, head of the firm of John R. Ainsley & Co.; Charles H. Prosser, deputy commissioner of education for Massachusetts; Fred H. Tucker, member of the firm of Farley, Harvey & Co., wholesale dry goods; and E. F. Cullen, manager of the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company.

The program for the remaining Tuesday evening follows:

Jan. 9, exhibition of department store salesmanship. The Jordan Marsh Company of Boston, will place on the stage several actual and working sections of their establishment, each section displaying the goods carried. Sales will be made to Boston men and women. Goods will be returned, complaints made, mistakes rectified. The exhibition will be under the personal direction of Walter A. Hawkins, superintendent, assisted by Miss Della B. Bean, principal of the Jordan Marsh school of salesmanship.

Jan. 16 the Eastern Talking Machine Company of Boston will occupy the stage. Expert salesmen will sell instruments to Bostonians. The exhibition will be under the personal direction of E. F. Taft.

Jan. 23 the Paine Furniture Company will present the selling side of the furniture business.

Jan. 30, reproduction of the office and sample-rooms of the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company. Buying, selling and office management will be illustrated, including the seeing of applicants for positions. The exhibition will be under the personal direction of E. F. Cullen, manager.

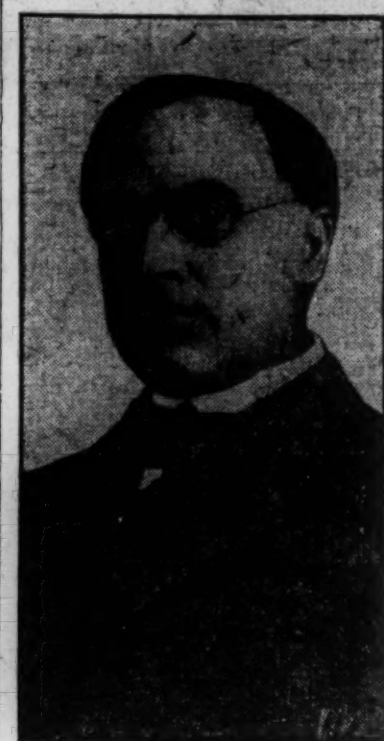
Feb. 6 the Thorp & Martin Company will reproduce their office upon the stage. They will not sell goods, but will have goods sold to them by the most expert salesmen representing the manufacturers of articles handled by stationers. During the evening a well-known charity solicitor will attempt to obtain a donation of goods to be sold at a charity fair.

Feb. 13, the Atlas Shoe Company, of Boston, will reproduce its office on the stage, and officials of that company will purchase enormous bills of shoes from Rice & Hutchins, of Boston. In turn, the salesmen of the Atlas Shoe Company will sell shoes to prominent Boston retailers. The exhibition will be under the direction of Fred B. Rice, president.

Feb. 20, the W. S. Quinby Company, of Boston, will reproduce their counting room and give exhibitions of both buying and selling, every director of the company appearing. The affair will be under the personal direction of W. S. Quinby, treasurer and general manager.

Feb. 27, the Library Bureau, of Boston, will place on the stage a full-size, actual, and working reproduction of a modern up-to-date office or counting room, furnished and equipped for the rapid, economical and profitable despatch of business. Expert salesmen will sell office furniture, filing cases and other equipment to prominent business men under the personal direction of Walter R.

## Expert on Mercantile Principles Who Directs Y. M. C. U. Lecture Course



NATHANIEL C. FOWLER

## MRS. PANKHURST IN PROVIDENCE AFTER CAMPAIGN IN BOSTON

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the English suffragette, who brought her Boston visit to a close Wednesday by attending a luncheon given by the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government at the Hotel Vendome and by addresses to Harvard and Wellesley students, left today for Providence. She was met in that city by Arnold B. Chace, chancellor of Brown University; Miss Elizabeth Upham Yates, president of the Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association and Mrs. Cammillo von Klenze, president of the College Equal Suffrage League.

An address in the Providence afternoon house this afternoon will be followed by a reception in the evening under the auspices of the Rhode Island suffrage organizations.

The luncheon at the Vendome Wednesday afternoon was attended by more than 300 women.

Mrs. Pankhurst was introduced by Mrs. Maude W. Park.

"America is ripe for woman suffrage," said Mrs. Pankhurst. "You must show yourselves worthy of citizenship by obtaining citizenship. And this may not be accomplished by patient waiting, but by active and, if need be, violent methods, for a brief period at least."

"For 26 years I was a patient and constitutional, that is lawful suffragist and accomplished very little. Now for six years I have been an impatient and unconstitutional suffragette, and I have got results."

At a crowded meeting in Brattle hall, Cambridge, Mrs. Pankhurst was received by the Harvard and Radcliffe students, some of whom created a commotion by climbing in through the windows after the doors had been closed.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Harvard Men's League for Woman Suffrage with Dr. Walter Weselohoff in the chair. Nearly 800 people were squeezed into the hall and at the conclusion of the meeting, a collection was taken up, which amounted to more than \$50.

Mrs. Pankhurst was introduced by Dr. Weselohoff and spoke chiefly about the English suffrage movement from a historical standpoint, although she applied many of its lessons to American everyday life. "The time has come," she said, "for women to appreciate their responsibilities. Men pride themselves on providing homes for women, when as a matter of fact in this country 7,000,000 women earn their own living."

"Give us the right to vote and we will secure the legislation necessary for our protection and welfare. The most ignorant young man, who knows nothing of the needs of women, thinks himself a competent legislator, because he is a man. This aristocratic attitude is a mistake."

It is expected at city hall that the contract will be given by Commissioner Rourke to the Boston Development & Sanitary Company, whose headquarters are in Brooklyn. The bid of that concern was \$1,432,000, which is \$11,738 lower than the bid of the Boston Disposal Company. Of course the bid of the Brooklyn company was based on the clause which provided that the city of Boston furnish the site.

Washburn, manager, and Alexander Towns of the sales department.

March 5, lecture by Prof. Colin A. Scott.

## PLAYHOUSE NEWS

### THE DRAMA IN ENGLAND

(Special correspondence of the Monitor) LONDON—"The Three Wayfarers," by Thomas Hardy, given at the Corn Exchange, Dorchester, recently, was originally produced at Terry's theater 18 years ago. The performance at Dorchester, however, was given by amateurs of the Dorchester Debating and Dramatic Society in whose efforts Mr. Hardy is keenly interested. He has himself attended several rehearsals, so that the actors have had the benefit of his personal supervision. The story is of the Victorian period, and is a thoroughly characteristic piece of work. "The Three Wayfarers" was followed by a stage version of Mr. Hardy's Wessex tale "The Distracted Preacher." It is a story of a young Wesleyan preacher who becomes engaged to a lady who turns out to be a leading spirit in the smuggling business.

Eleven years ago Miss Julia Neilson and Fred Terry started as West End managers on their own account at the Haymarket with Paul Kester's comedy, "Sweet Nell of Old Drury"; the play had an enormous success both in London and the provinces. With the exception of perhaps two plays Miss Neilson and Mr. Terry have had an unbroken record of extraordinary successes, and whenever they are to be seen in the country enormous queues stretch from the doors far out into the street. It is now their intention to revive "Sweet Nell of Old Drury" at the New theater, so that the run of "Romeo and Juliet," in which their daughter has so considerably added to her reputation as an accomplished actress, must shortly come to an end.

In Mr. Sims' pantomime at Drury Lane there is to be a "potted" wordless play, containing topical allusions to such venerable themes as the suffragist movement and home rule. There is also to be a ballet called "The Garden of Statues," wherein the dancers are to appear in stiff white costumes, giving, when grouped together, the impression of figures chiseled out of marble.

"Bella Donna," which is shortly to be produced at the St. James theater, has been constructed and written by James Bernard Fagan without any assistance from Robert Hichens. Mr. Hichens has written making it clear that he has not collaborated with Mr. Fagan in the dramatization of his novel.

Laurence Housman on Censorship (Special correspondence to the Monitor) LONDON—Laurence Housman at the Playgoers Club gave his ideas on the subject of the censor of plays. Mr. Housman made a comparison between Mr. Redford, the censor, and Zerkiah the son of Chanaanah. It was pointed out that there were 400 false prophets who spoke smooth things to Jehoshaphat, but there was only one man, Micaiah the son of Imnah, who "did not prophesy good concerning him but evil." It will be remembered that Micaiah suffered imprisonment, but his prophecy concerning Jehoshaphat turned out to be right. Mr. Housman compared the general public to Jehoshaphat, and the authors of the "New Drama" to Micaiah, elaborating this simile into a lecture upon "the moral and immoral in modern drama." He showed, as Mr. Shaw has before him, that the plays which the lord chamberlain has seen fit to ban have been in the vast majority of cases those that put vice in an unattractive light, while those that "speak smooth things" about immorality, and look upon the "inconstant Georges and Charlies" as good fellows, are allowed to pass unchallenged. The lecturer contended that moral improvement is bound to come from the earnest minority, and that if a national theater were founded it should be ultimately captured by this minority.

GROWTH OF OPERETTA Victor Herbert's success with "The Enchantress" has increased realization of the popularity of light opera in contradistinction to the old forms of musical comedy and musical farce. Indeed, so pronounced is the change of sentiment in New York that Mr. Herbert at a meeting of composers recently declared the day of musical comedy would pass, as did the day of burlesque.

"America," said he, "is coming into a light music of its own—a style and full of vitality, yet with a style and refinement that will make it as artistically alluring as European music. We are passing through the innocuous period of musical comedies, which has been merely a transition from the burlesque into a genuine comic opera. Already the newer and more refined influence is making itself felt in box office receipts—usually the surest test in matters of entertainment—and the composers are turning to operettas with real plots and a real theme and style."

BOSTON NOTES "The Pink Lady," a pretty comedy with music, and with Hazel Dawn, Alice Dovey, Frank Lalor and others of the New York cast, comes to the Colonial next Monday evening.

Ralph Herz in "De Lauxe," a popular musical comedy, comes Monday evening to the Tremont.

Mme. Simone, who is appearing in "The Whirlwind" this week at the Plymouth, will change her bill next Monday evening to "The Thief," which Bernstein wrote for her.

Donald McKee will be in the cast of "Are You a Mason?" when that popular farce is played at the Castle Square next week.

There will be an old timers' vaudeville bill next week at B. F. Keith's.

"Tickets are on sale at Herrick's, Coppley square, for 'Eager Heart,' the Christmas mystery play to be performed in Coppley hall next Monday evening and next Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons, oons."

This is the final week of Elsie Janis at the Colonial of "Madam Sherry" at the Tremont and of "The Woodsman" at the Castle Square.

"The Concert" comes to the Hollis Dec. 25; E. H. Sothern and Miss Julia Marlowe in Shakespeare repertoire, Dec. 18, Shubert; Miss Charlotte Walker in "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," Dec. 18, Boston.

The Harvard Dramatic Club will produce "The Night Riders" next Tuesday evening at Brattle hall, Cambridge, and later at Jordan hall, Boston. Tickets on sale at the "Coop" and at the halls.

The Amateurs will play Shaw's "Candida" in Whitney hall, Brookline, to-night and tomorrow night, and next week at Players' hall, West Newton.

Charles T. Copeland will give an "Evening with Dickens" at Huntington Chambers hall tomorrow night, beginning at 8 o'clock. Tickets on sale at the door.

HERE AND THERE Channing Pollock is writing a comedy for Vaghehall and Kemper.

Mrs. Fiske is to be the guest of honor at the annual dinner of the American Dramatists Club at Delmonico's, New York, next Sunday evening. She is the first woman to be thus honored.

Charles Klein's "The Third Degree" is to be done in London by Arthur Bourchier. Mr. Klein is to visit Panama shortly to get local color for his dramatization of Rex Beach's novel, "The Ne'er Do Well."

The American tour of the Irish players has been lengthened a month, which means that a visit will be paid to Chicago probably.

The Knickerbocker theater, New York, is soon to close in order to permit final

# Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

**REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA**

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**REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES**

PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL will purchase home or others' interest in unsold real estate, or loan on same anywhere. Box 3108, Boston.

ous characters of the play was marked by the keenest insight and easy command of the artistic means of expression.

Irving studio was thronged with students and guests, for Miss Lutz is popular among all who know the school and its work. She was most warmly welcomed by her audience.

The program also included the following dramatic sketches: "A Pair of Burglars," with this cast: Billie Case, Ralph B. Wagner; Jack Nife, J. Stewart Irving; Vera St. Clare, Miss Evelyn Goodwin; May St. Clare, Miss Mary Baird; and "Two Jolly Girl Bachelors," with this cast: Sybil Heathcote, Miss Madeline McNabb; Julia Mainwaring, Miss Mary H. Thayer. The work of the students in the two farces was unusually commendable.

rehearsals and changes in the stage made necessary by the heavy production of "Kismet," in which Otis Skinner is shortly to appear.

**U. S. APPROVES PLAN FOR CHELSEA BRIDGE BUT ORDERS HASTE**

Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works, received today a formal notification from the war department, approving the city's plans and locations for the new Chelsea north bridge.

Mayor Fitzgerald and the city council will act at once. An additional appropriation of \$75,000 will be asked for by Commissioner Rourke at the next meeting of the city council. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is already available.

The work will have to be rushed. By order of the war department, the new span must be completed by Sept. 30 of next year. When the bridge is completed it is expected to result in an increased navigation on the Mystic river.

**AT RAILROAD TERMINALS**

Frank Barr, vice-president and general manager of the Boston & Maine railroad, left on the federal express last night en route to Pinelhurst, N. C., and the principal cities of the South.

The Boston & Albany road has a special train in readiness at their East Boston terminal to take care of western business due to arrive on the Cunard steamship Franconia today.

The special equipment consisting of a private Pullman vestibule coach and two 80-foot baggage cars, occupied by the Maude Adams Company, passed through Boston early today en route from Salem, Mass., to Lewiston, Me.

The private Pullman car Iowa, occupied by Lafayette Bean and party, was attached to the Boston & Maine road's North Conway express from the North station today en route to Sanford and Springdale, Me., via Dover, N. H.

**OPPOSES THE "L" CARRYING FREIGHT**

The United Improvement Association at its meeting and dinner at the Boston City Club last evening rejected the recommendation of its transportation committee that the association favor granting to the Boston Elevated Railway Company the right to carry trolley freight and express.

A substitute motion made by Joseph R. Vendley was passed, to the effect that the association protests against the granting of such a permit until the Elevated shall provide better passenger service, the final vote being 18 to 9.

**INCREASE IN CITY'S VALUATION**

PORTLAND, Me.—This city's valuation has increased through building operations begun since April 1 by \$1,119,162. The season has not been marked by the construction of any high cost building, yet a number of operations costing \$50,000 each have been undertaken and many dwellings have been built.

**MR. TAFT WILL TAKE PART**

WASHINGTON—President Taft said Wednesday that he would take part in the John Wanamaker fiftieth anniversary celebration in Philadelphia on Dec. 30. The President and Secretary Knox will be guests at a peace dinner in New York the same night.

**MR. WHITLOCK REFUSES RAISE**

TOLEDO—Mayor Brand Whitlock has refused to accept an increase of \$500 in his salary. He so informed the chairman of the finance committee, which was to have made the recommendation. His present salary is \$4000.

**DINNER FOR THE POSTMASTER**

The Superintendents Association of the Boston Postoffice at the American house Wednesday evening voted to tender a complimentary dinner to Postmaster Mansfield some time during the current month.

**REAL ESTATE—WAKEFIELD**

**Household Needs**

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IF YOU WANT an ideal suburban home, with magnificent view, high-class surroundings, yet with seclusion and accommodations for 300 persons, as well as garden spot, look into this: House of 10 rooms, hardwood floors, furnace heat, electric lights, modern bath, hot tubs, about 1400 square feet of henhouses and about 1/2 acre of land; you have all the advantages of a charming home and poultry possibilities. The owner gathered over 4000 eggs a month for five months the past year; location, Wakefield, less than 1/2 hour north of Boston; all of above, with poultry and equipment for \$2500. Address M-28, Monitor office or telephone Wakefield 118-4.

**APPRAISERS**

MY SERVICES may be had to examine and report on orchard and other land enterprises, soil, irrigation, water, etc. Essential feature of interest to non-resident owners, prospective buyers, mortgage holders, etc. Charges reasonable. Qualifications reliable and wholly disinterested manner; the West is my field but will go anywhere; correspondence invited. J. WOODRUFF, 853 North 7th st., Grants Pass, Ore.

**ROOMS**

HEMENWAY, 103, SUITE 1  
Beaut. room, newly furnished, modern conveniences.  
LARGE light front room with bay windows, running water, closet, use of reception room for business purposes; on all car lines. Tel. B. B. 1188.

**ROOMS—CHICAGO**

LAKE AVE., 4011—Large attractive parlor and single room; lavatory, steam, electrically equipped; central heat; L. G.; board optional. MRS. INGRAM.

EAST 51ST ST., 1263—To rent, sunny south room; private home; L. C. express and local; Midway 115.

**ROOMS—NEW YORK**

24TH ST., 420 WEST—Large sunny front alcove room; all conveniences; suitable for two gentlemen; references.

**ROOMS WANTED**

WANTED—A pleasant home at a moderate price for an elderly lady. Address E. P. T. 58 Irving st., Brookline. State terms and other particulars.

**WANTED—DRIVING**

WANTED, DRIVING—1 have property and perfectly safe pair of horses, comfortable carriage; will drive by hour or week. H. MENKLEY, 100 Rutland st., Boston. Phone 772-R Tremont.

**LAWYERS**

WILLIAM C. MAYNE  
Attorney and Counselor at Law.  
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

CLAIR D. VALLETTE,  
LAWYER  
1732 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

ELIJAH C. WOOD,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law.  
215 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

**PERSONAL**

WANTED—The name and street address of the party who mailed stamps from Albany, N. Y., for a package of ELIJAH C. WOOD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 215 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO.

**FURNITURE**

HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Pianos, Antiques, Bricks, etc. A. LOWENSTEIN & SONS, 1280 Washington st., Tel. 342 Tremont.

**BOOKS**

CASH ON THE SPOT and highest prices paid for Standard Lectionary, Encyclopedias, New International Encyclopedias; complete libraries in any number of volumes purchased from any publisher; lowest prices; correspondence invited. WILLIAMS' BOOK STORE, 349 Washington st., Boston.

**CANADA—FOREIGN**

**HELP WANTED—MALE**

GARDENER—Man and wife to take care of 9 acres garden truck and board 5 to 9 farm hands. W. T. MERRITT, Brimfield, Manitoba, Canada. 13

FARMER—Man who is capable of planting and taking care of 10 acres of Irish potatoes, cabbage and onions; good wages must be good worker. W. T. MERRITT, Brimfield, Manitoba, Canada. 13

TEACHER, holding second-class professional certificate, wanted for S. N. No. 3, Senequa, Carleton county, on Britannia line of Ottawa Electric Railway; duties to commence on New Year; salary \$500; teacher with 5 years' experience preferred. (Protestant). Apply with experience, references, and salary, to W. F. BELL, Sec.-Treas., Britannia Bay, Ont., Canada. 7

TEACHER—Wanted, Normal trained Protestant lady teacher for Rural School No. 6, Bertie, Weldon Co.; salary \$500; duties to commence Jan. 3, 1912. GEO. STANLEY, Stone Quarry, Ont. 11

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**SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE**

CARETAKER or watchman—Position wanted; country preferred; strictly temperate and honest; good references; married; personal bond if necessary. F. A. COE, Box 163, Aberdeen, N. C. 9

CHAUFFEUR—Young man wishes position, driving and repairing auto; first-class references; private family preferred. CHARLES WESTERVELT, 1611 Appleton st., Baltimore, Md. 13

SALESMAN, traveling, 6 years' experience, desires position with wholesale grocery and produce firm; best references. LANE S. SCOTT, 2301 Peabody ave., Dallas, Tex. 9

**SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE**

COMPANION—Lady of ability would like position as companion; willing to travel, read, useful in many ways; references. AMY CHAPLINE, 19 Exchange Bank, Wheeling, W. Va. 6

COMPANION—Position wanted as companion or nursery governess with family to leave in the South during the winter. MISS GRACE M. GORDING, 45 N. Belle vue blvd., Memphis, Tenn. 6

LOVELY HOUSEKEEPER, first-class experience, wants position in southern or round hotel; excellent references. F. TOWN, 7 Middlesex Circle, Chestnut Hill, Brookline, Mass. 7

**CLASSIFIED ADVS.**

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on a separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2. Space is not given under this classification to advertisements for persons wanted to handle goods on commission or to advertisements soliciting business patronage.

**PACIFIC COAST**

**SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE**

GOVERNNESS—COMPANION—Wishes position of any kind in a family; teaches music and English; object more good home than high salary. MISS L. WHITE, 529 West Third st., Los Angeles, Cal. 9

HOUSEKEEPER—Southern woman, capable, Protestant, wishes position, city or country; will care for children. Los Angeles or vicinity preferred. MRS. D. COWAN, 703 W. Olive ave., Redlands, Cal. 9

MANICURIST—REVISION—Indexing, proofreading position wanted by member Boston Proofreaders' Association; university references; experience in technical and newspaper work. MISS A. E. MILLER, 1312 Terry ave., Seattle, Wash. 13

**SOUTHERN STATES**

**HELP WANTED—MALE**

SALESMAN—An experienced giling cabinet salesman to handle the Washburn line of supplies in Washington, D. C. Send full particulars to N. M. MINNIX, Inc., 700 Southern building, Washington, D. C. 7

**HELP WANTED—FEMALE**

CLERICAL—Bright young girl, high school student preferred, who will exchange services as office clerk for shorthand instruction. E. B. NEWMAN, 621 Bond bldg., Washington, D. C. 13

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE**

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**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

BOSTON AND N. E.

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The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

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# Latest Market Reports • Events of Interest to Investors

## COMPTROLLER ASKS THAT NATIONAL BANK LAW BE AMENDED

Again Urges Legislation in His Annual Report to Stop Custom of Permitting Overdrafts

## OTHER ACTS NEEDED

Banking Power of the United States from its 28,551 Institutions Is Placed at \$21,834,456,790

WASHINGTON—Lawrence O. Murray, comptroller of the currency, in submitting his annual report to Congress today calls attention again to the fact that legislation is needed to stop the custom of granting accommodations to bank customers by means of overdrafts, as the national bank act is silent on the subject. There has been legislation, however, in various states with respect to the restriction of overdrafts.

It is also recommended that the law be amended to provide that any corporation organized under authority of any act of Congress, or the laws of any of the states of this Union, which purchases or acquires stock of a national bank shall be liable for assessment on such shares.

The supreme court of the United States has frequently held that when a corporation has no power to invest its funds in the stock of a national bank, if it actually does so it can not be held liable for the assessment against it as a shareholder.

The result of the ruling of the supreme court places a premium upon the illegal exercise of powers by a corporation, it is said.

"The same section," the report continues, "should also be amended so as to provide that every sale, gift or transfer of stock made by a shareholder of a national bank when the bank is insolvent, and with the intent to evade his liability as a shareholder, to one who is insolvent or is unable to respond to an assessment, shall be utterly null and void as against the creditors of the bank or a receiver appointed by the comptroller of the currency, and the shareholder shall remain liable for all debts, contracts and engagements of the bank to the same extent and in the same manner as if such sale, gift or transfer had not been made."

An amendment is also favored providing that any suit at law or in equity to enforce the liability of a shareholder or shareholders of a national bank can be brought only within six years after the cause of action accrues.

An amendment forbidding any officer of a national bank to directly or indirectly receive or accept money or other valuable thing from any borrower from the bank as a reward, inducement or consideration for obtaining the loan from the bank of which he is such officer, is recommended as well as one making the acceptance of money or other valuable thing from a borrower by any officer of a national bank for his own personal use as a reward, inducement or consideration for obtaining the loan from the bank of which he is such officer an offense and punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary.

"A law relative to voluntary liquidation should be enacted," the report says, "providing that when a national bank has been placed in liquidation the shareholders shall at the same meeting elect a liquidating agent or committee to have full control of the liquidating bank. This liquidating agent or committee should carry on the liquidation in accordance with law and with any special instructions that may be adopted at a meeting of shareholders, rendering quarterly reports to the comptroller of the currency and also an annual report to the shareholders at the date fixed in the articles of association for the annual meeting.

"The shareholders should be permitted at said annual meeting, if they so desire, by a majority vote, to remove the liquidating agent or committee and appoint another in place thereof. The comptroller should have power at any time, upon request of the shareholders owning at least 25 per cent of the stock of the bank, to call a special meeting at which the resolution to liquidate was adopted.

"If the assets of the liquidating bank are to be sold in bulk to another bank this sale should be approved by a vote of two-thirds of the entire stock of the liquidating bank and a certified copy of the contract entered into between the two associations filed in the office of the comptroller of the currency."

The total number of banks in operation in the country on June 30, 1911, is shown to be 28,551, namely, 727 national banks, 17,115 other reporting banks, and 4,559 non-reporting banks. The capital known and estimated of these banks is \$2,032,411,085; surplus and profits, \$2,105,574,839; deposits, \$16,614,790,351; circulation, \$681,740,513, making the banking power of the United States \$21,834,456,790, an increase dur-

ing the year of \$285,212,407, over 15 per cent. The estimated increase in population in the past year is 2,000,000, while deposits in banks increased by \$622,900,000 and money in circulation by \$126,300,000. The ratio of increase for population was 2.13 per cent, while for deposits and money in circulation it is shown to be the same, or 4.07 per cent. The ratios of increase for the fiscal year 1910 were 3.48 per cent in population and 8.89 per cent in deposits, while there was a decrease of 0.13 per cent in money in circulation.

Savings banks reporting are of two classes, mutual, or those without capital stock, and stock savings—the latter class transacting both a savings and a commercial business. Nearly all of the mutual savings banks are in the New England and eastern states, while stock-savings banks are in operation in nearly every state of the Union.

Savings-bank reports to the number of 187 have been tabulated, 635 being from mutual institutions and 1249 from stock-savings banks. The latter are operated for the benefit of both shareholder and depositor. In 1910 reporting savings banks held \$4,070,486,246 in deposits to the credit of 9,142,908 depositors, the average deposit account being \$445.20. Deposits have increased during the year by \$142,007,351, and the number of depositors by 651,739, while the average deposit account has decreased by \$15.11.

The total resources of mutual savings banks on June 30, 1910, were \$3,632,449,108. On June 7, 1911, the resources of these institutions were \$3,762,401,823, the gain being \$109,952,427. During the year deposits have increased from \$3,360,563,842 to \$3,460,575,072, or a gain of \$100,011,229.

National banks located in the eastern states hold the highest proportion of surplus to capital but those paying the highest rate of dividend on capital are in the western states, where the proportion of surplus to capital is lowest. Banks in the New England states paid the lowest average rate of dividend, their proportion of surplus to capital being next to that held by banks of the eastern states. The highest percentage of cash reserve to individual deposits is held by banks in the eastern states, while the lowest is held by banks in the southern states.

"Based upon the combined reports made by national banks periodically during the past year, together with the reported average rates of dividends paid, it would appear that the general business of the country has been quite satisfactory," says Mr. Murray. "The increase in the volume of business, as shown by the aggregate amount of assets of the banks was approximately \$553,258,000, or 5.63 per cent. The principal assets of the banks—that is, loans and discounts, cash, investments in United States and other bonds and securities—figure principally in the aggregate increase, but the increase in loans and discounts of \$196,250,435 was only 3.59 per cent, against an average annual percentage of increase since 1901 of 6.52 per cent.

"The loans of the banks on Sept. 1, 1910, aggregated \$5,467,160,037, and on Sept. 1, 1911, \$5,663,411,073. During this period the cash in banks increased from \$890,139,718 to \$941,362,369; that is, \$50,222,651, or 5.6 per cent. The investments in United States bonds, exclusive of premiums, represented by the securities deposited for circulation and public deposits and amount in bank, increased from \$740,592,100 to \$766,218,220, and investments in other bonds and securities rose from \$865,054,856 to \$1,033,655,505.

"The aggregate investment in United States bonds, exclusive of premiums, and in other bonds on Sept. 1, 1910, was \$1,605,646,956, as against \$1,799,873,728 on Sept. 1, 1911, the increase being \$194,226,769, or 12.1 per cent.

"On the liability side of the statement the principal increase was necessarily in the individual deposit account, which rose from \$5,145,658,308 to \$5,489,995,012, or \$344,336,644. The percentage of increase in deposits was 6.69, as against an average annual percentage of increase for the past 10 years of 7.49. This increase in deposits was attended by an increase in capital stock from \$1,002,735,123 to \$1,025,384, or \$22,706,261, and the surplus and other undivided profits rose from \$874,037,769 to \$904,434,537, or an addition of \$30,396,768."

## BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON—The Bank of England weekly statement compared with preceding week follows:

Total Reserve	Decrease
.....	.....
Circulation	.....
.....	.....
Other securities	.....
.....	.....
Other deposits	.....
.....	.....
Public deposits	.....
.....	.....
Government securities	.....
.....	.....

"Proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 52.5 per cent against 51.3 per cent last week and compares with a decline from 52.5 to 50.5 per cent last year.

Clearings through London banks for the week were £302,020,000 against £308,480,000 last week and £296,575,000 last year.

## MARBLE COMPANY MERGER

RUTLAND, Vt.—The Green Mountain Marble Company of this city has secured control of the extensive marble quarries and finishing plants of the Columbian Marble Quarrying Company.

## CONTROLLER'S CALL

WASHINGTON—A call for a statement of the condition of all national banks at the close of business Tuesday, Dec. 5, was issued by the controller of the currency.

## WESTERN BUSINESS NOT MUCH AFFECTED BY THE DEPRESSION

SAN FRANCISCO—In its monthly financial letter the Anglo & London Paris National Bank says, among other things:

In this state, the large agricultural and mineral output of the year, together with the growth of population and a good deal of development work have prevented the depressed feeling which has prevailed in eastern industrial centers, and while there has been conservatism, there has been steady progress. Banking capital and deposits have increased and in general have been profitably employed. Corporate interests are endeavoring to adjust themselves to the new legislation enacted or foreshadowed by the recent amendments to the state constitution, and there is belief that those responsible for legislation will take care not to discourage investment in a state which needs large investment for the development of its resources.

It is hoped that monetary reform may not be made a political question, and to avoid that serious consideration of the report of the monetary commission will probably be deferred until after the presidential election. It is very doubtful whether the President and Congress will agree upon any important modification of the tariff at the coming session. Interest, therefore, is directed especially toward the possible action of Congress in amending or refusing to amend the Sherman anti-trust act.

The unsettlement of business arising from the Sherman act results from uncertainty as to the meaning of the expressions "restraint of trade" and "monopoly" as used in the first and second sections of that law. Section 1 prohibits and penalizes "every contract, combination in the form of trust, or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade." Decisions have settled that the merger of two or more concerns in the same industry is not prohibited if the resulting diminution of competition is only incidental and indirect and leaves the field open to competition by others. And yet it would be in such a case a subject for judicial decision in "the light of reason" whether outside competition did remain free. But on the other hand any practice so operating on those extraneous to the combination as to impair their ability to compete freely—such as selling with restrictions on resale—is doubtless unlawful. But in each case the fact of unlawful "restraint" must be judiciously determined by "the rule of reason."

Following the awakening of interest in silver created by the forward movement which occurred during October the month just closed has proven the most sensational market of the year. The quotation for spot silver in London has bounded upward and in one day recorded an advance of 2½ per cent. It is now evident that there was an attempt to squeeze certain operators who were known to have sold silver which they did not possess. The market is entirely in the hands of speculators—all ordinary buyers have for the present refrained from operating. It is not therefore a natural movement, ready silver being held at an abnormal premium so that unless forced to make delivery by reason of maturing short contracts few buyers have come out. Those in control of the market are indeed powerful and the "corner" may be successful for a limited period, but with the unsettled political situation in China and the unfavorable harvests in India there can hardly be genuine cause for increased silver prices.

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## LINSEED COMPANY IS ORGANIZED

NEW YORK—The American Linseed Company, of which John D. Rockefeller owns the controlling interest, effected a permanent organization Wednesday to succeed the temporary expedient of a board of management created last summer when President McLean resigned. Henry E. Cooper was elected to fill the vacant office of president and treasurer and Starr J. Murphy was elected vice-president.

An executive committee was formed to take the place of the temporary committee of management, to consist of Henry E. Cooper, chairman; Frederick T. Gates, vice-chairman; R. H. Adams, E. J. Brainerd and F. R. Slauson. Mr. Adams was elected general manager.

The board of directors was increased to 17 members. George F. Parker and L. M. Bowers resigned as members of the board, and these directors were elected: J. L. Brainerd, F. S. Elder, F. R. Slauson, E. H. Smith, and E. C. Travis. The new directors belong to the company's working force.

## NEW COMPANY TO BE FORMED

Announcement will shortly be made of the formation of the John F. Stevens Company, with a capital of \$2,000,000, to engage in the business of railroad construction. The entire stock of the company, with the exception of a small holding by Mr. Stevens, will be owned by the United States Realty & Improvement Company, of which the Stevens company will be a subsidiary. Mr. Stevens was formerly with the Northern Pacific railroad and latterly with the Panama canal and the New Haven railroad.

## PRODUCE

Arrivals  
Str. Franconia, from Liverpool, with 347 bbls. grapes, 1951 bbls. potatoes, 200 cs. 200 half cs. 200 ets onions, 1213 half cs. currants.

Str. Ontario, from Norfolk, with 285 bbls. peaches, 271 bbls. spinach, 50 bbls. kale; Nantucket, from Norfolk, with 1524 bbs oranges, 100 bbls kale, 260 bags peanuts, 150 bbls spinach.

The Norfolk steamer due tomorrow has 730 bags peanuts, 317 bbls spinach, 127 bbls kale, 60 ets parsley, 318 bbs oranges.

## PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts  
Apples, 8059 bbls 2173 bxs; cranberries, 14 bbls; Florida oranges, 4870 bbs; California oranges, 396 bbs; lemons, 2028 bbs; pineapples, 29 cts; grapes, 347 bbls; raisins, 1280 bbs; figs, 9 pgs; peanuts, 545 bags; potatoes, 18,225 bush; onions, 2384 bush.

Boston Poultry Receipts  
Today, 4747 pkgs; last year, 1480 pkgs.

Boston Prices  
Current Boston wholesale market quotations follow:

Flour—To ship from the mills, standard spring wheat patents, \$5.40@5.90; in wood, clears, \$4.70; winter wheat patents, \$4.70@5; straight, \$4.40@4.80; clears \$4.15@4.50; Kansas hard winter patents, in June \$4.85@5.40; rye flour, \$5.10@5.80; Graham flour, \$4.05@4.80.

Corn—Carlots on spot, new No. 3 yellow, 74¢, new yellow, 74¢; to ship from the West, all rail, new No. 3 yellow 71¢@71½¢; new yellow 70½¢@71¢.

Oats—Carlots, on spot, No. 1 clipped white 56¢, No. 2 55½¢, No. 3 55¢; to ship from the West, 38 to 40 lbs clipped white 56¢@56½¢, 36 to 38 lbs 55¢@55½¢, 34 to 36 lbs 53¢@54¢.

Cornmeal and oatmeal—Feeding cornmeal \$1.50@1.52 100-lb bag, granulated \$1.40@1.42, bolted \$3.90@4.10; oatmeal, rolled \$5.50@5.80 bbl, cut and ground \$6.05@6.40.

Millfeed—To ship from the mills, all rail, bran, spring \$27.50@28; winter \$27.75@28.25; middlings \$28@30; mixed feed \$28@31; red dog \$32.25; cottonseed meal \$30@30.50, hominy feed \$31.50, linseed meal \$39@39.50, stock feed \$30.75, gluten feed \$31.90.

Hay and straw—Hay, western, choice \$26.50@27.50, No. 1 \$25.50@26.50, No. 2 \$21.50@24, No. 3 \$18@19, No. 1 Canadian \$25@25.50; straw, rye \$19@20; oat \$9.50@10.

Butter—Northern creamery, 34@35¢; western creamery, 34@35¢.

Eggs—Fancy nearby hennery, 49@51¢; eastern, best, 46@48¢; western, best, 43@44¢.

Beans—Pea, choice, per bu, \$2.55@2.60; medium choice hand picked, \$2.30@2.40; California small white, \$2.65@2.70; yellow eyes, best, \$2.40@2.50; red kidneys, choice, \$3.50.

Potatoes—Maine, per 2-bu bag, \$2.05@2.15; sweet potatoes, per bbl, \$3.75@3.75.

Onions—Cottner river, 109-lb bag, \$1.75@2.50; York state, per 100-lb bag, \$1.95@2.50.

Apples—Per bbl, \$1.50@4.1¢; Pineapples, per crate, \$2@3; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, \$6.50@9.

## DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts  
Today—3505 lbs. 3600 lbs. 201,538 lbs butter; 230 bbs cheese; 1474 cs eggs.

New York Receipts  
Today—3853 pkgs butter, 3334 bbs cheese, 3376 cs eggs.

Today's New York Market by Telegram  
Butter mkt stdy, quiet trading, spec 39, ex 38, hid spec 35 to 35½.

Cheese mkt, firm, hid spec 15½, average 15½ to 15¾, fresh spec 15½ to 15¾. Egg mkt stdy, ex firsts 40 to 41, hid spec marks 24½ to 25.

Other Markets  
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Egg market steady Dec. 6 at 30½¢.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Butter market firm Dec. 6, ex 37¢, No. 1 pkg stk 22¢, rect 7055. Egg market firm, 1sts 28¢@30¢, ordinary 1sts 25¢@27¢, rect 1470.

Liverpool Cheese  
Canadian—Colored 70.6, white 70.

## MORE CONTRACTS FOR EQUIPMENT

NEW YORK—The Illinois Central ordered 40 Mikado engines from the Baldwin Company and 10 Pacific type from the American Locomotive Company.

The Rock Island placed orders for 675 box cars with the Western Steel Car & Foundry Company.

The Chicago & Northwestern has ordered 2500 cars divided between the Pullman and Haskell Barker companies.

CLEARING HOUSE  
New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding periods in 1910 as follows:

	1911.	1910.
Exchanges	\$27,438,647	\$28,350,070
Balances	1,616,002	1,351,360
United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today of \$68,204.		

## BUYING OF STEEL PRODUCTS IS OF MUCH IMPORTANCE

Thought Decline in Prices Checked—November's Big Record for Pig Iron and Finished Materials

## MORE CAR ORDERS

NEW YORK—The Iron Age says: The belief that the decline in prices of steel products has been arrested has gained ground in the past week. Support is given this view by continued heavy buying and by the fact that manufacturers whose raw material is largely rolled steel are themselves favorable to such an advance as will check the demoralization in their own products.

November has been the record month of the year in volume of pig iron and finished material orders. Present indications are that it also marked the turn in the situation, though there are still plentiful signs of a buyers' market.

The remarkable burst of activity in the pig iron market 10 days ago has been followed by liberal buying, particularly in foundry grades, and in the past week all markets have been active. Prices are as low as the lowest on the present movement, apart from the firm tendency in southern iron, on which as low as \$9.50 for No. 2 at Birmingham was reached on the largest transactions. In the Chicago market fully 50,000 tons, nearly all of it foundry and malleable grades, has been sold in the past week.

Pig iron production fell off slightly in November, the total being 1,999,433 gross tons, or 66,648 tons a day, against 2,102,147 tons, or 67,811 tons a day in October. Steel works furnaces showed a falling off of 1900 tons a day, while merchant furnaces gained about 750 tons, making the net decrease from October 1150 tons a day. On Dec. 1, 211 furnaces were in blast against 212 on Nov. 1, 213 on Oct. 1 and 196 on Aug. 1.

Steel making pig iron has not been as active as in the preceding week. Recent sales of basic in the St. Louis district reached 80,000 tons. A southern Ohio steel works is in the market for 10,000 tons in addition to recent purchases. A Pittsburgh steel company, which is inquiring for 25,000 to 40,000 tons, has had a bid below \$12.25 at valley furnace. In central Pennsylvania 7000 or 8000 tons was sold at \$14.25 delivered.

More car orders have been announced, including 5000 in the Chicago district, where 3000 more are pending. The report that the Pennsylvania railroad will buy 3000 to 4000 52-foot steel cars, of 70 tons capacity, given on apparently good authority, is in conflict with an official statement from Philadelphia that only 200 such cars will be placed now. Rail orders include one of 10,000 tons for the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis to the Tennessee Company, and 11,000 tons for the Lehigh Valley, of which 8000 goes to Bethlehem, 2000 tons to Steelton and 1000 tons to Pittsburgh.

Railroads are figuring on a large amount of bridge work. In New York city specifications have just been issued for 36,000 tons additional for the Hell Gate viaduct of the Pennsylvania railroad connecting bridge. The American Bridge Company closed its largest month's total of fabricated material for the year in November, at 110,000 tons.

The advance in bar prices by the Republic company has been followed by three other large producers. While 1100 Pittsburgh is the general minimum for prompt business, some mills will sell at this price for the first quarter of 1912, while others ask 1.15¢ for next year. The bar tonnage now booked in the Pittsburgh district is larger than at any time this year.

In plates and structural shapes also producers are taking a firmer stand at 1.15¢ Pittsburgh. The Homestead plate mill is running nearly full for the first time in a year and has four months' work ahead.

## SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 7.)  
Among the boot and shoe and leather dealers in Boston today are the following:

Cleveland, O.—F. J. Prashek of May & Co., Essex.  
Des Moines, Ia.—H. Westling, P. S. Detroit, Mich.—Mr. Jeffries of Crowley, Miller & Co., Brow.  
Dubuque, Ia.—Ed Forgrave of Forgrave Bros., U. S.  
Minneapolis, Minn.—H. A. Cool of Chase Mercantile Co., U. S.  
New York city.—W. E. Jewell of A. J. Bates & Co., Parker.  
Ogden, Utah.—George W. McCune of J. S. Sweetser & Sons Co., Essex.  
Philadelphia, Pa.—Geo. F. Grieb of J. G. Grieb & Sons, Adams; J. Turner, U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS  
London, Eng.—F. H. Edmundson of S. Harrow & Son Co., Essex.  
Frankfurt, Germany.—Max Kaufman, Essex.

Milwaukee, Wis.—T. E. Wagner of American Box Toe Co.  
Montreal, Can.—A. Meyers, U. S.  
New York, N. Y.—Wm. Feeney of Feeney & Moss, with friends.  
San Francisco, Cal.—J. B. Cook of A. J. & J. H. Cook, Essex.

BOSTON LOANING RATES  
Lending rates for stocks this morning were: Amalgamated, 3 and 4 per cent; Steel, 3, 3½, and 3 per cent; North Butte, 4 per cent; Utah Copper, 3 per cent; Copper Range, 3 per cent.

## BOND VALUES AND SAVINGS BANK SURPLUS

NEW YORK—Recent advances in high-grade bonds will have a material effect upon the ratio of surplus to deposits at close of the current half year. The increases are chiefly in the railroad group, but as compared with the end of the last half year there has been a slight betterment in all classes of bonds legal for savings banks in this state. For many years past there has been an increasing tendency to buy railroad bonds of the legal status in preference to government, state and city securities, and for this reason the advance in railroad issues will have a larger effect upon the market value ratio of surplus to deposits than an advance in state or city bonds would have.

During the past 20 years there has been an almost uninterrupted decline in the savings banks' ratio of surplus, due in part to the high rate of interest on deposits and in part to the decrease in bond values. Some of the ablest savings bank trustees have maintained that the ordinary rate of 4 per cent was too high and the banks under their direction in consequence have reduced their rates to 3½ per cent.

Those banks which have acquired bonds at the bottom levels will be in a position to show yet greater improvement in the coming year, when presumably there will be a marked increase in the market prices of all the best grade bonds. But a merely temporary increase in bond values does not signify that the general downward tendency of the market has been checked and that therefore banks will continue to show appreciation of ratios. That, however, is a question which will not be settled for many years.

## MAY SELL ALL OF ITS HOLDINGS

It is understood that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company will sell part of its coastwise steamship business to the new Eastern Steamship Corporation to be organized to take in the present Eastern Steamship Company, the Maine Steamship Company and the Metropolitan Steamship Company. It is said that the New York, New Haven & Hartford will have no representation in the new organization and will probably ultimately dispose of the securities it receives in the consolidation.

The Boston & Maine has sold its Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn and the buyers will make handsome profits, still needed in the Boston & Maine system. The policy of the state of Massachusetts in forcing the New Haven to part with its trolley lines is said to have cost the New Haven road more than \$1,000,000 for the New Haven road had bought these Massachusetts trolleys with a policy for their improvement and up-building.

People, however, who put up the money to buy these trolley lines, forced from the New Haven by the state policy, can now get more than \$2 for \$1 on their investment.

The New Haven road is also interested in electric light, power and gas companies, which are earning \$1,000,000 a year. It is said that the road will probably dispose of all these assets as well.

At present the New Haven road has \$32,000,000 cash on hand, and contemplated construction laid out calling for \$15,000,000.

WILL RUN INDEPENDENTLY  
MANCHESTER, N. H.—The Suncook Valley railroad, which has been under lease to the Boston & Maine railroad for many years, will be operated independently after Jan. 1 next. A vote to this effect was taken at a meeting of the stockholders in this city Wednesday.

WILL ISSUE NEW STOCK  
MONTREAL—The Shawinigan Water and Power Company has decided to issue \$500,000 4½ per cent debenture stock, bringing the amount of this stock outstanding up to \$4,500,000. The stockholders will meet Dec. 27 to ratify the issue and decide upon the price.

## MORE ACTIVITY AT LOCOMOTIVE WORKS JUST NOW

NEW YORK—American Locomotive plants are operating 40 per cent to 45 per cent of capacity, a decided improvement over the summer when operations ran as low as 25 per cent, and is best showing since last April, when more than half the possible output was being turned out. The year's operations yield an average of 50 per cent to 55 per cent.

While the plant at Pittsburgh and the Cooke works at Paterson are still shut down, the Dunkirk plant has recently been reopened. A rush of orders last summer from Canadian roads is keeping the Montreal plants operating to capacity, with heavy advance bookings on hand. The automobile factory at Providence is being kept busy owing to a large demand for the type of auto-truck, in the construction of which the company has specialized, in addition to current run of orders for pleasure vehicles. At present the plant at Schenectady is handicapped by a strike of boiler-makers, but this trouble should be settled soon.</

## NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS  
AIMS TO RAISE PRESS

Value of Right Journalism  
in Shaping Public Opinion  
Is Emphasized in Reply  
to Article in the Spectator

## PEACE IS ONE AIM

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In the Spectator of Nov. 11 appeared a letter from some members of the Society of Friends in answer to some criticisms by Sir Edward Fry published in the columns of the same newspaper referring to ownership by the Friends of a certain London daily paper.

Apart from the immediate object for which the letter was written it bears strong testimony to the great efforts which are being made to bring journalism up to a standard where it cannot conflict with the ideals of international peace, or the welfare of man whether at home or abroad.

The letter contains many passages bearing on the importance of an unbiased and liberal press, the justice of which are undisputed. Having referred to the spirit of militarism, of stimulation of rivalry in international armaments, of the antagonism to such bills as the government licensing bill of 1908 and above all to the danger of the action of an unchecked and irresponsible press in precipitating war, the Friends described the gradual process by which they are endeavoring to change the policy of newspapers with which they have become connected.

"We have endeavored to do something to save, for the cause of international peace, social reform and human progress, the papers with which we have become connected, but we are not satisfied to regard as final the present position of these papers."

"May we point out in conclusion that

DAIRY FARMERS  
IN NEW ZEALAND  
REAPING RETURNS

(Special to the Monitor)

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—A dairy farmer in the Pahiatua district who last season milked 18 cows on about 50 acres, netted an average of £13. 2s. 5d. (\$63) per cow.

An Eltham dairyman who uses a home separator and sells butter privately in town, states that his returns from four cows last season totaled £38 for butter alone. This works out at £14. 10s. per cow.

A Maharastra West settler is at present delivering 700 pounds of milk daily the creamery. At 1s. per pound for butter-fat this will run into a substantial amount at the end of the month.

The Okitu butter factory, Auckland, paid the very high price of 1s. 2d. per pound for butter-fat to its suppliers for the month of July last. This is believed to be the highest price ever paid for butter-fat in the history of Poverty Bay.

BRITISH AVIATOR  
TO COMPETE IN  
MACHINE TESTS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Reference has already been made in this paper to the action of the war office in sending a party of officers to observe the French military aviation trials with a view to reporting on the most suitable machine for British army purposes. The government does not, however, intend to limit its area of selection merely to France, and a competition will be held in England so as to widen the area of selection of the most suitable aeroplane for military purposes.

Following on this decision, Mr. Cody has expressed his pleasure that he would be enabled at last to demonstrate officially the capabilities of his machine, which, he claims, is capable of doing all that was demanded by the French government at the recent trials at Rheims.

CRYSTAL PALACE  
IN GOOD ORDER

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The contract for the sale of the Crystal Palace, entered into by Edward Frank (Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley), representing the vendors, and Lord Plymouth, has been confirmed by the court, the purchase price being £210,000. The sale by auction which was to have taken place, has therefore been cancelled.

In regard to the structural condition of the palace, it was recently stated by Francis Fox and his brother, Sir Douglas Fox, that after a careful examination of the building they had found, that as far as the main structure was concerned it was "good for another 60, 80 or 100 years if put into proper condition."

## WAGES TO BE CONSIDERED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A special committee has been appointed by the shipping federation to consider the question of wages and conditions of employment of officers and engineers in the mercantile marine.

BOROUGH COUNCILS  
OF LONDON CALLED  
CAUSE OF HIGH COST

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The leader of the Progressive party, Sir John Benn, at a meeting of the London county council recently spoke of the large sums spent annually on London government, and gave figures showing the difference between the expenditure of London and that of big provincial cities such as Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds, Bristol, etc.

The highest rate of expenditure among these was at Manchester where the rate per head was £1 15s. (\$8.40), whereas that of London was £2 10s. (\$12). When the borough councils were set up, he said, the debt stood at £7,000,000. It now stands at £13,000,000. A quarter of a million had been spent on extending or rebuilding the old town halls.

The county council spent in salaries £220,000 per annum. The borough council, which operates over the same area, spent £424,000, nearly double the expenditure of the central body. The membership on the various bodies numbered 4347, and this wastage upon official services, entailed by the subdividing of London administrative bodies, accounted for the large additional cost in comparison with other cities, he said.

These results, Sir John Benn said, were predicted many years ago by some of the most distinguished members of the Conservative party, including Lord Salisbury, Lord Ritchie and W. H. Smith.

He spoke of the question of electricity supply and said that 212,000,000 units per annum were required for London. He pointed out that London was paying £530,000 per annum more for electricity than it would if Greenwich were coupled with the borough councils.

A proposal was made that a special committee should be appointed to investigate the whole problem of London electricity supply.

Hayes Fisher, although refusing to endorse Sir John Benn's attack on the borough councils, gave his opinion that the central authority would be doing public service if they drew up some scheme by which they could utilize to the fullest possible advantage all the undertakings, discarding those whose use would not be advantageous and economical.

SURREY GUARDS  
ITS LANDSCAPES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The beauties of the county of Surrey are too well known to need recapitulation here: it is, consequently, satisfactory to learn that the Surrey county council has decided to submit to the home secretary for his approval and confirmation a by-law prohibiting the exhibition of advertisements on any hoarding, stand or other erection, visible from any road or path open to the public or from any railway or public waterway and so placed as to disfigure the beauty of the landscape. It is proposed to exempt from the operation of this by-law advertisements directly associated with the use, sale or letting of the lands in question.

BERLIN FIRE-FIGHTING  
EFFICIENCY IS PROVED

Successful Display Shows  
Electric Engines, Water  
Tower, Safety Helmet and  
Many Interesting Devices

## JOURNALISTS ENJOY

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—The members of the Foreign Press Association were invited one morning recently by Herr Reichel, firemaster-in-chief of the Berlin fire brigade, to witness a special display at the head depot. All that was already known of the excellence of the brigade was confirmed and several interesting improvements were exhibited.

In the large courtyard of the depot the men were drawn up before a lofty building. The drill was most accurate, the fixing of the ladders and the ascending taking place with astonishing rapidity. Horses have gradually been reduced in number to 18; engines are now nearly all automobiles and will very shortly consist of them alone; their number when complete will be 140 for greater Berlin.

Benzine is used only for the officers' inspection cars, the engines being all electric. The rate they travel at and the speed with which the men descend and have their apparatus in action is equalled in few cities of the world.

One of the newest improvements is the "water tower," which is carried in a surprisingly small compass on one of the engines. This is used in the narrow yards of old houses where there is not sufficient room for the ordinary hose.

INSURANCE BILL AIDS VICTORY OF  
LORD ROBERT CECIL IN HITCHIN

The swelling tide against portions of the insurance bill of Mr. Lloyd-George is pointed to as the main cause of two Unionist victories at by-elections in England. The facts are set forth specially for Monitor readers in the following report.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The result of the Hitchin election confirms the indication that the Unionist party is beginning to do something more than hold its own at the polls. The late member, Dr. Hillier, was returned by a majority of 1291; Lord Robert Cecil has increased this majority to 1633.

It may be said that Lord Robert Cecil, as a brother of the Marquis of Salisbury, contesting a constituency within the shadow of Hatfield, was a peculiarly strong candidate, but Lord Robert, as the exponent of free food, was not long since driven by the tariff reformers of the Unionist party out of his London seat, and forced into an unsuccessful contest with Philip Snowden at Blackburn.

It follows that the Unionists have closed their ranks in the face of the attack on the House of Lords and the coming of home rule, but it is doubtful whether the tariff reformers of the Hitchin division of Hertfordshire regarded Lord Robert as an ideal candidate.

The actual figures of the election are: Lord Robert Cecil (Unionist), 5542; T. T. Greg (Liberal), 3909; Unionist majority 1633.

The election in this case, as in the case of the South Somerset, turned largely on the insurance bill. Undoubtedly the tide against the servants clauses is beginning to swell, and Lord Robert owed some part of the increased majority to the opposition to this tax. In one instance the maids turned out to make a demonstration as he was passing in his car, shouting "Down with the servants' tax" as he drove by.

FRENCH MINISTRY  
HOLDS SUPPORT

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—On the question of confidence in the conduct of foreign affairs by the government being put in the Chamber of Deputies by the prime minister, M. Caillaux, recently it was carried by 375 votes to 145.

SUBURBAN TRAFFIC  
OF GREATER LONDON  
TO BE FACILITATED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The London and North-Western Railway Company has announced its intention of facilitating the traffic between London and the suburbs by an extensive scheme of electrification and by the establishment of through connection and through train services between its trunk lines and the London underground railway system.

When the scheme is complete it will be possible for passengers to travel from Watford, in Hertfordshire, to all stations on the Baker street and Waterloo line without change of carriage, also to make connection at various points with all the other tube railways, serving every part of London.

This improvement and extension of London and suburban transportation facilities should have the effect of checking the overcrowding that characterizes the more densely populated of the London suburban districts by opening up other residential suburbs where more accommodation will be available. At this rate it is difficult to see where the boundaries of greater London are going to stop.

VANCOUVER MAIL  
SERVICE PRAISED

(Special to the Monitor)

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—"The Vancouver mail service is going to be a big thing for New Zealand," says G. W. S. Paterson, of Auckland, to a New Zealand paper. Mr. Paterson has just returned from a visit to the east and the United States and Canada.

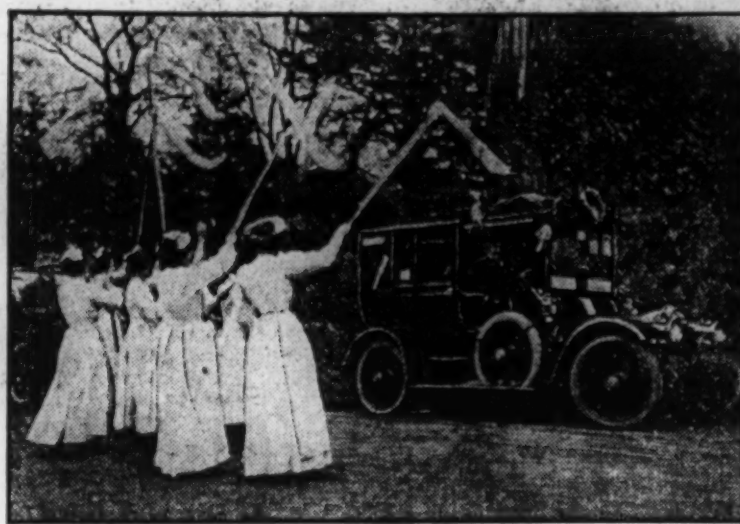
"When I was in Vancouver," he said, "I found that the people there were looking forward to the inauguration of the new service just as much as New Zealand is. In western Canada they are waiting to trade with us and with Australia with outstretched arms. The new service, in my opinion, will bring about a new era in the Pacific, more especially as the boats to be employed are really fine, the Makura being the most luxurious ship I have traveled on, with the exception of those on the Atlantic."

## PARIS HEARS FEZ WIRELESS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—According to the Matin, the French post at Fez in Morocco has succeeded in communicating with the Eiffel tower by wireless telegraphy.

## TAX ON SERVANTS CAUSES PROTEST



(Copyright by Central News)

Lord Robert Cecil is cheered by servant maids, waving Unionist colors, who object to one of provisions in government bill

EIGHT-HOUR DAY  
CELEBRATED IN  
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Probably the most important advantage possessed by the mechanics and workers generally of South Australia is the fact that the principle of eight hours as constituting a fair day's work is generally recognized in all government departments and by private business firms.

Eight hours day, the day set apart to mark the anniversary of the movement, is therefore one of the most popular holidays of the year and this year's celebration was no exception to the general rule. The weather conditions prevailing were of the ideal nature characteristic of the South Australian climate, and there was a record gathering of unionists and spectators.

The number of unions which took part in the procession through the principal streets of Adelaide constituted a record and altogether the celebration was one of the most successful ever held. Similar celebrations were held in many of the country towns throughout the state.

FEWER UNEMPLOYED  
REPORTED IN LONDON  
AND THE PROVINCES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—According to a return issued by the local government board, there was a considerable decrease of unemployment in the year 1910-11 as compared with the previous year and still more the year before that.

In all 73,491 applications for work were received by the distress committees during 1910-11, as compared with 82,066 in the previous year. Relief was given to 51,828 applicants with 140,087 dependents, as against 81,749 persons with 236,094 dependents in 1909-10. The decrease in the number of applications was 36.6 per cent in London and 44.9 per cent in the provinces. The fall was particularly marked in the midland and northern towns.

Nearly one half of the applicants belonged to the general or casual labor class. The building trade came second with 21.1 per cent, and the engineering, shipbuilding and metal trades third with 6.2 per cent.

The number of persons assisted to emigrate was 2775 in 1910-11, as compared with 1702 in the previous year.

## RICHMOND HILL TO BE SAVED

(Special to the Monitor)

RICHMOND, Eng.—The Richmond town council, owing to the passing of the town planning act, has been able to save the famous Richmond hill view from further vandalism. This has been done by coming into an agreement with the Twickenham council; the scheme aims at the preservation of the whole of the lower Thames valley from Teddington to Kew, a river frontage of six miles. By an agreement with Twickenham complete that area is in a fair way to complete preservation, and includes the most important section, since it includes all the Middlesex lands which are right in the forefront of the landscape.

## JOHANNESBURG BUSINESS BRISK

(Special to the Monitor)

JOHANNESBURG, S. Africa—Business prospects for the wholesale soft goods trade between this and the holidays are very bright here. Merchants expect to have a busy time and the anticipation applies to all branches of this class of business. Meales are at a high figure, consequently there will be a good deal of cash coming from the country. The improved outlook will enable storekeepers to purchase more freely, farming prospects being very satisfactory and a good grain season expected.

COMMISSION TELLS  
PLANS FOR MAKING  
PARIS INTO SEAPORT

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—M. Lemarchand has just written the report of the sixth commission appointed by the municipality of Paris on the question of making Paris a seaport.

The conclusions arrived at are as follows: The city of Paris agrees to a scheme first for the enlarging of the Monnaie and for the reconstruction of the four following bridges, La Tournelle, L'Archeveche, Le Pont au Double and Le Petit Pont; second, to the deepening of the Seine, to four meters 50c. between Pont a l'Anglais and Rouen. It is, however, to be understood:

(a) That new docks are to be constructed outside Paris which shall be accessible to vessels drawing four meters and that the present docks as well as their equipment are to be improved; (b) That Paris is to be classed as a seaport and the management of the port to be invested in the city authorities with power to transfer their rights either to the chambers of commerce or to a private dock company;

(c) That the city, so as to enable it to reimburse itself for the expense incurred, is to be authorized to levy dues (1) for the use of the docks and quays, (2) for berthing charges, and (3) for the cost of management, lighting and other dock expenses.

## VICTORIA, AUS., SENDS BUTTER

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—Exports of government inspected butter from this state for the week ended Oct. 12, 1911, totalled 678½ tons, valued approximately (c. i. f.) at £67,850 (\$339,250). The destinations were: United Kingdom 637½ tons, eastern and other ports 21.

For the period from July 1, 1911, to Oct. 12 the total was 3477 tons (United Kingdom 3007½ tons, South Africa 1634, and eastern and other ports 305½), valued approximately c. i. f. at £365,085 (\$1,825,425).

**Long JEWELER**

Actual Size.

- 1—Gold Brooch, Heavy 14k. \$30
- 2—Gold Brooch, Heavy 14k. \$30
- 3—Bar Pin, 14k. \$30

Mail Orders Filled. Return Privilege.

**WHOLESALE & RETAIL 41 SUMMER STREET**

XMAS CARDS 5c to 75c  
**DAMON'S** H. H. Carter & Co.  
7 Pemberton Sq. (Just off Schiller St.)

**\*BI-WEEKLY\***  
**The Monitor**  
Now Offers  
**A Stamp Department**  
For the Children  
Every Other Saturday

¶ This new department tells all about postage stamp collecting and other matters of interest to the junior philatelist. Boys and girls will find it a source of entertainment and profit.  
¶ The young people will find something to please them in every issue of

**Saturday's Monitor**  
Fancy Boxes Paper  
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## THE HOME FORUM

## TRAVEL BY TRAIL IN NEWFOUNDLAND

D. R. GRENFELL'S account of cross-country travel with his dogs in the north of Newfoundland as told in St. Nicholas is another of the true stories that read like romance.

It was necessary to reach a certain village as soon as possible, and the choice lay between a cross-country route of 60 miles over snow and through the unbroken forest—unbroken save for one single trail—and the open route round the coast, which was twice as far.

Dr. Grenfell and his companion, decided to try the short cut, relying on the leader of their dogs to bring them through, for the marks on the trees were often hid by glitter, or the thin coating of ice.

When they were shown a lone pine on the top of a distant ridge as their first objective point, and told of a caribou's head farther on, the travelers decided to let the dogs take the initiative and so test whether they really knew the route.

At the word go, Brin, the leader, glanced back with what his master felt to be a grin of good fellow-ship and plunged straight out across the marsh toward the proper goal. When the lone pine was reached and passed the travelers had not the remotest idea whether the dogs were going right or not. But on and on they gal-

loped, through the trackless snow, turning abruptly here, crossing a lake there, and the travelers were greatly relieved at last to see the tree with the caribou's head flash past them as they whirled down a steep slope.

On and on went the dogs, until after following the bed of the river for some distance a well-trodden fox-trail cut across the way. Into this the dogs plunged without hesitation, and the men on the sled wondered if now they were being led astray on a mere hunting bout.

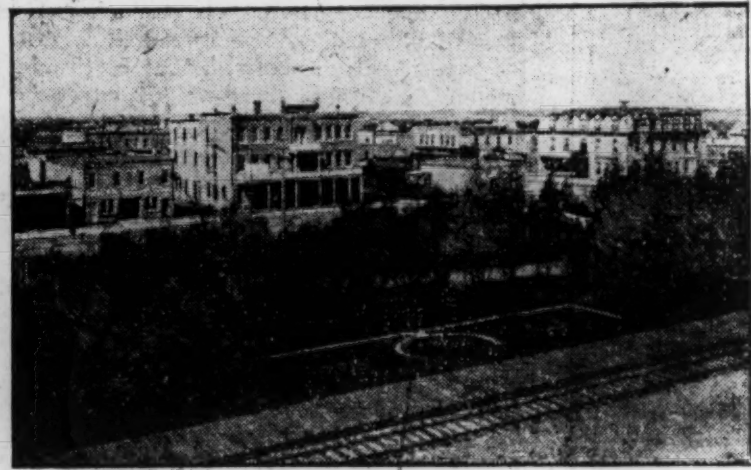
Down the fox trail they sped, and the travelers grew more and more distrustful of their guides. Had the hunting instinct perhaps overcome the homing instinct? It did not seem possible that a fox trail would lead directly toward the village, but rather away from it. Night was coming and they knew that if they were not nearing their destination it

would be useless to try to reach it that night.

But suddenly the dogs left the fox trail with a bound, dashed across the open and up the slope of an opposite gorge and straight into the dense woods. In a moment everything was in an awful tangle, every dog's tracks wound around a different tree and nothing for it but to sort them out and camp for the night. Plainly this time Brin had just run wild.

But while the other dogs all lay down where they were, glad to rest, Brin, the leader, still stood straining on his leashes, looking back with his mocking grin toward his master. Going forward to the dog Dr. Grenfell discovered that he was standing in a well-cut path. He had taken a cross-cut to reach it. It led directly down to the village, and the faithful, wise Brin had brought them all safe to their goal.

## TYPICAL WEST CANADA TOWN



VIRIDEN, MANITOBA, PROGRESSIVE CENTER IN WHEAT COUNTRY

VIRIDEN is a characteristic little town of the western Canadian country, made so famous by the great wheat production. The place is of substantial build, and yet comparatively new. It has fine educational opportunities, and is one of the most prosperous points in its region.

The neat bit of lawn in the foreground gives a hint of how the Canadian Pacific railway keeps up its grounds. The modest but substantial buildings of one section are seen and beyond them the wide reaches of the prairie wheat fields.

The settlement of Manitoba began in

1811, when a colony of Scots under Lord Selkirk's direction came in by way of Hudson bay and Ft. Garry, where Winnipeg now stands. In 1870, the population was only 1700. The province then entered the confederation. In 1909 the population was estimated at 484,519.

The southern part of Manitoba now gives everywhere the impression of an old and settled farming country. The vast prairie levels occupy the south, in the east are mountains and unexploited mineral wealth, and the West is a rolling country with woods and some mountain spurs.

## The Aim of Shakespeare

IN A LECTURE, "What to Expect of Shakespeare," by J. J. Jusserand before the British Academy occurred the following passage:

What Shakespeare expected he did actually attain, and his life was a successful life. His eye was on Stratford, not on posterity. His dream was to become a well-to-do, respected citizen in his native town, and that dream was fulfilled. The idea of his being held later the Merlin of future times, the revealer of the unknown, the leader of men of thought and feeling, the pride of his country, never occurred to him, and would probably have made him laugh.

For his poems proper he took some trouble; he published them; they were works of art; for his plays, a secondary genre in the common estimation, and in his, he took none; they were things of no import. He never printed any; a garbled text of some of the best was given, he did not care; silly plays were published under his name, he did not protest; he left no authentic text in view of a posterity which had never been in his thoughts; no books are mentioned in his will.

## The Secret of Peace

Amid the clamor and the din,  
The tumult and the jarring chords,  
The sweetest peace shall enter in  
To whom can say, "I am the Lord's" . . .

And earth grows beautiful with heaven,  
And weakness clothes itself with strength,  
And love is freed from sordid heaven,  
And loss and pain are gain at length.

Amid the clamor and the din,  
To whom can say, "I am the Lord's,"  
The fullest peace shall enter in  
And harmonize the jarring chords.

—Margaret E. Sangster.

## Fast Time in Hungary

American bustle has suddenly invaded Hungary, it seems, says the New York Tribune, for a really fast train will soon start running between Budapest and Presburg. The locomotive will have a normal power of 1600-horsepower and will haul the new train of 300 tons at a speed of 84½ miles an hour, doing the journey in one hour and 35 minutes, including a stop of five minutes at Neuhäusel. The fastest train now running takes three hours and two minutes.

## AVOIDANCE OF UNNECESSARY NOISE

A SOCIETY for the prevention of unnecessary noise would offer opportunity for civic betterment in which every one could share with very little trouble. It may be unpleasant to go out into the street and pick up flying newspapers when the city white wings are as dilatory as they seem to be in Boston; and it may require an effort to attend a meeting looking to needed restrictions in certain sorts of license giving, and all the rest; but anybody with a heart and a pair of ears should be able to take thought, for neighbors to the extent of keeping his doors and windows closed when he is making excessive noises. The gushing of the graphophone set on the table for the entertainment of one's friends is an innocent delight enough—usually—but when through the open window some one in the next flat is trying

to think of melodies in a different rhythm in order to set words thereto, or is courting a long deferred round of sleep, then the graphophone becomes a public nuisance, and should be suppressed even as the parental hand of authority does in Germany, by making everybody close his windows when he is making a noise.

When the children are having a glorious game on the street and forbearing neighbors refrain from complaining to the policemen about them, as it is their privilege to do, the little ones may lose some fun but gain in the end if they try to restrain their whoops and shrieks a little. Few mind the sound of children's voices in normal use, but there are cat calls and whistles and other undesirable noises made often with mechanical toys which ought

not to be used on the street. The result when children do these inconsiderate things is that they are turned off the street entirely, as the law allows complainants to do. Whooping may be necessary to children's delight, but there are playgrounds where boys may shout as they will, and the concession to them of the street, when friendly neighbors make this concession—as good neighbors always should be willing to do—should be repaid by the children with a measure of consideration.

## Winter Window Boxes

Reminding readers of the pleasantness of a bit of bloom indoors in winter a writer in the Chicago Post says: Choose a window reached by the sunshine, and if possible in a room where the gas is not burned long hours. Then get a bulb catalogue from a seedsman or florist, and the rest is according to your own taste. The pictures help you to choose. Any florist will make up a pot of French Roman hyacinths, tulips and paper whites which have been started weeks ago. They will continue to grow in strange hands if watered according to directions. It is fun to grow Chinese lilies, the jonquils and Roman narcissus in water, and then to hope that the flowers will come out as they should.

Another window garden in the oasis of the home makes the best of potted geraniums, begonias and blooming plants which have been domesticated to the household. A Chinese primrose is a worthy guest for the family table, and budding plants always know the hand that tends them, and there are few pleasures to be brought home in a paper which will give more general satisfaction than the flower for the window.

## Scribblers Take Notice

A Kansas economist is worried because humanity is so wasteful in the matter of lead pencils. He says the ordinary pencil is used for about half its length and the stub is then thrown away. Thousands of these stubs are thrown away every day, and the waste is something appalling. Strange to say, the shocked professor makes no mention of the wasteful use of the other end of the pencil, which is much more to be regretted than the stub extravagance. Think this out.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## Virginia's Coal Output

Coal mining in Virginia has made important increases within the past generation. Although not a great coal state, Virginia produced over 6,500,000 tons in 1910. The state is one of the earliest producers, the figures of the United States geological survey showing a small output as far back as 1822. In 1850 the production was 370,000 tons, and at that time only two states stood above Virginia. While other states were forging ahead the increase in Virginia was slow until about 1895, when 1,368,324 tons were produced. In 1900 the production was 2,393,754 tons; in 1905 it was 4,276,271 tons, and in 1910 it was 6,507,907 short tons, the greatest in the history of the state.—United States Geological Bulletin.

We spend time and money in the cultivation of the fine arts and we give but little thought to the mastery of the finest of them all.—Charleston News and Courier.

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## Hand-Made Shoes of Holland

Consular and trade reports are often a hunting ground for all kinds of interesting and picturesque facts about foreign folk and their doings. We read, for example that the wooden shoes worn in Holland are hand-made and that the machine-made shoes produced there, and these are not many, are all for export. German capitalists started a factory in Holland for making wooden shoes by machinery but it failed, simply because the hand-made shoe is more comfortable and wears better.

It seems that willow wood was formerly used almost exclusively, and that now poplar and some Russian woods are coming into use. A hundred pairs of ordinary shoes can be made from wood that costs in bulk \$6, and these shoes are sold at wholesale at 12 cents a pair. One workman can make 12 or 15 pairs a day; this fact showing how narrow the margin of profit is.

## New England Farming

Maine was rather surprised by the recent corn and fruit show in Portland. It had no idea that the state produced grain and apples of such perfection of quality, as the Portland Press puts it. The corn especially made an impression. It came out at the show that corn could be raised for 45 cents a bushel, and that opened the eyes of farmers who had been paying \$8 to \$9 cents in bag lots. There is said to be no reason why the farmers of Maine or any New England state should pay such prices. They are told they can raise their own corn and oats and all other "feeds" for stock and poultry for half the money and then have a surplus for the market. The corn shows in that section this year have pointed out the possibilities of New England farming, and they are expected to have a good effect.—Lowell Courier Citizen.

## Indian Militia

It is likely that a company of naval militia may be organized of the Puget Sound Indians who live on the shores of Puget Sound. The head of the Washington naval militia has long wished to organize such a company, finding these Indians to be excellent material and eager to undertake amateur soldiering. The question whether the Puget Sound Indians are citizens and therefore entitled to serve in the militia has been referred to the attorney-general, who decides that under the Bland act such a company may be organized. The members would be recruited from the Cushman trade schools, near Tacoma.—Springfield Republican.

## GO FORWARD

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE command through Moses to the children of Israel, "Go forward," is a command to every one who would be a right doer. He must go forward in his right doing. Gathering experience keeps us moving in the right direction; there is no standing still mentally for an hour of the day. So the great need is to go in the right direction and to arrive at better points of view each day.

No man, however much he may excuse human shortcomings, dare say that any standard less than the perfect one is the proper one for mankind. We must all aim at perfection if we hope to be pulled up to something better than we are and have. In the human experience perfection seems approachable only in degrees; yet unless we keep the goal in view we are likely to go in some other way rather than toward it. "Hitch your wagon to a star," Emerson has said; and surely this is the only way to travel stardward.

In the home, in business life, social life, it is a wide-spread custom to lament because the other person is not better than he is. True Christianity says, however, "How about you, yourself?" "You have but one individual to improve, and if you succeed in that you will have put some evil out of

the world; you will start a reform that is truly practical. Regeneration, like charity, must begin at home. And at home means within your own thinking. You must yourself go forward, regardless of all hindrance from others and undisturbed by the delay of others.

He who first said: "If you don't like the outlook try the uplook" knew something about keeping the perfect goal in sight. And when we can keep the "uplook" the constant outlook we are certainly going forward and upward to it through our own mental processes and leaving behind us the undesirable and the untrue.

If we would press forward, then, to all that is right we must keep before us wholly right ideas and ideals. Here Christian Science performs great service to mankind. Its teaching brings into view perfect manhood, the reflection and expression of a perfect God; tells us that by substituting God-like thoughts for selfish, impure and imperfect thoughts we can "put on" gradually this true and new man; and shows us how to go about it. If you would "go forward" in the business life, for instance, you cannot work for money getting, or for any success to yourself; but rather go forward in honest ideals, upright methods, fair dealing and a genuine consideration for the good of all. In social life you cannot

press on to place in power, but to a broader, truer loving kindness that tends to the happiness of everybody. And in the home life selfish monopoly must yield to a loving concern for the welfare and comfort of all. To go forward in worldly successes or in the wilfulness of one's own way is, as we all know in the last analysis, to go directly wrong. And so we must watch motive that its constant desire may be to go forward in righteousness and in nothing that leads away from righteousness.

Perhaps we may want to go forward into health. Are we equally desirous to press on to the unselfish spiritual thinking and living which assures health? Are we willing to give up the bad mental habits which would hold us from health? This is the only going forward that brings us any healing; the only progress that holds release from suffering. And if we would have less anxiety, care, poverty, are we looking to God and drawing nearer to God and so mending the ways that have made us the trouble? Truly, going forward in right-thinking, right-doing, is the one concern for mankind; seeking the Principle and the practice of righteousness, the one business that should engage us all. And as we do thus press upward the restraints of evil thoughts and practices will be lifted from the daily round and peace and healing will be found to dwell with us.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

## An Interesting Experiment

There is something which any one can try that seems to prove that space can be destroyed. But this is only because the human sense of sight is so much more clumsy a thing than the sense of mathematics. If we cut a piece of paper in the shape of a square and then cut the square exactly in two and lay the two pieces in the shape of an oblong, we have the same space as before, only in a different shape. Now cut these two pieces again, making four pieces of equal size and lay them in a straight line. Here is surely the same amount of white paper, the same space, but it begins to look very slim indeed.

Now if we continue to cut these slips of paper exactly in two and lay them out in a long line, we can theoretically keep on doing this forever, though the

slips themselves will actually soon become too small to cut, too small, even to see, if it were possible to cut them under the microscope. In the end the original paper will have entirely disappeared to sight, yet the actual amount of space is still there, as much as it ever was, for the reasoning of mathematics can follow it even beyond the reach of the microscope.

## Today's Puzzle

HIDDEN FISH  
Pat routed the enemy by his wit.  
Is your poem an epic, ode or jingle?  
My dear Sal, money is a nice thing to have.

The hussar dined in town.  
ANSWER TO HIDDEN STATES  
1. Idaho. 2. Ohio. 3. Iowa.

## Sea Gulls

Many boys and girls must have noticed the flocks of sea gulls that make New York bay so beautiful. The proper name for them is herring gulls and they come to us from the far north. The brown gulls are the young ones. Those that are mottled gray are in their second year and have been here once before, very likely, as gulls are fond of going back to the same feeding grounds every year. Those that are nearly all white except for the beautiful pearly gray backs and the black tips to their wings are three or four years old at least.

One gull was known to visit the Breton Reef Lightship every winter for more than 20 years and he got to be so well known that they gave him a name. They make no nests around here and often sleep on the water when nightfall catches them far out at sea.—New York Sun.

## How Spokane Deals With Weeds

It is now a misdemeanor for a property owner in Spokane, Wash., to allow certain weeds to grow upon his land. It is also a misdemeanor for the road overseer to fail to enforce the law. If the property owner does not cut down the weeds after due notice the overseer must have them cut at the owner's expense. If the owner refuses to pay the bill it is paid by the county commissioners, and the amount is assessed against the property, and is collectable with the next taxes.—Denver Municipal Facts.

## Doings of Puritan Youth

Making out a very good case for the jollities of the children of Puritan days in New England, a writer in Scribner's says: I think the singing school was the merriest of all the merry old-time parties. What a come-down it would be for a Puritan big boy or girl, to exchange the mirth and jollity of one of their "sings" for one of our afternoon teas, for example!

I should like to have seen some Puritan damsel advance to sing the "Worldly Song," while some bashful big boy held his candle over her book and smiled at here tuneless warning:

"Of all false young men to beware!"  
Girls were probably more proficient at music than their brothers: they should have been so, when the principal branches taught them were music, embroidery and "the globes."

"I learn," wrote Eliza Southgate Bowne, with the proud consciousness of a complete education, "embroidery and geography." One supposedly self-respecting town in Connecticut voted that none of its money should be "wasted" in educating girls. Of an old-seamstress in one town—it is still said that its troubles began when, and have never ceased since, girls were admitted.

Learning, however, like love, laughs at locksmiths. Mrs. Earle tells of a little girl who sat on the schoolhouse steps for hours every day to overhear what she could of the lessons of the boys inside. Instances of highly educated women are not infrequent in old memoirs; and certainly many of our ancestors wrote letters in a charming, playful, unaffected style—the unforced fruit of good reading.

The only way to meet affliction is to pass through it solemnly, slowly, with humanity and faith, as the Israelites passed through the sea. Then its very waves of misery will divide and become to us a wall on the right side and on the left, until the gulf narrows before our eyes, and we land safe on the opposite shore.—Miss Muloch.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, December 7, 1911

### The Scot in America

IN HIS admirable address before the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh not long ago on "The Scot in America and the Ulster Scot" the American ambassador to Great Britain, Whitelaw Reid, succeeded in marshaling a formidable array of evidence in support of his contention that men of Scottish lineage were foremost among the builders of the American republic. In some quarters there has been displayed a disposition to criticize the general tenor of the address on the ground that in extolling the Scot it undervalues the Puritan and the Cavalier and other contributory important factors in the uprearing of the political and social fabric that has evolved through protest, agitation, revolution and confederation, into the government of the United States. This was only to have been expected. Mr. Reid, in speaking for the Scot, no doubt has leaned at times too far to one side, as did Colonel Watterson in speaking for the Puritan and the Cavalier. It is only to be expected that the orator shall favor the cause in behalf of which his eloquence has been aroused. Subjected to cold analysis, however, it will be seen in the case of Mr. Reid, as in the case of Colonel Watterson, that basic facts remain to justify whatever of enthusiastic coloring may have been thrown about them.

It is not necessary, nor would it be possible, to belittle the part played by the Puritan or Cavalier element in the founding of this nation in order that the Scot might be exalted. Mr. Reid does not attempt such a thing. On the contrary, it is by placing the Puritan and the Cavalier where they belong that he succeeds in giving to the Scot and the Ulster Scot the high place they are entitled to. The names are there, the records are there; nothing can erase them; they are as imperishable as the deeds and the accomplishments for which they stand. Scotch restlessness with conditions outgrown in Scotland, with conditions that had become intolerable in Ireland, with conditions that threatened to be perpetuated in America, was largely at the root of colonial discontent. And it expressed itself in a thousand effective ways, through the words and writings and acts of thousands of determined men. There was never a gathering in behalf of broader liberty, there was never a movement for the advancement of human rights, there was never a document or a declaration breathing defiance to tyranny or appealing for self-sacrifice on the part of freemen, never a battle roll throughout the long and dark revolutionary period, that did not have written across it, somewhere, and indelibly, the name of a son of Scotia.

Whitelaw Reid marshaled his evidence in formidable array, because it was obtainable. As the Scot worked and fought valiantly, shoulder to shoulder with the Puritan and the Cavalier, doing his part ably and courageously ever, winning ever the praise and the distinction that brave men confer willingly and generously on each other, so Scottish names are interspersed with those of Puritan and Cavalier on every page, and especially on every honorable page, of the country's history.

### Petroleum Then and Now

BUSINESS methods applied to oil production, oil refining and oil merchandising have raised the output from a few thousand barrels to two hundred million barrels a year. In 1865 a man might have obtained control of petroleum production through the investment of four or five hundred thousand dollars; in 1910 the market value of the petroleum produced in the United States was \$128,000,000. Within forty-six years petroleum has made scores of multimillionaires, hundreds of millionaires. Yet it will, perhaps, be news to some that the oil business never grew before as it has grown since the operations of the Standard Oil Company were made a subject of popular comment and criticism. In other words, what was supposed to be the climax in fortune-making through oil was not reached, or even approached, at the time the first onslaughts were made against that giant corporation and those behind it. Oil production today is nearly four times as great as it was twenty years ago. Once confined almost wholly to Pennsylvania, its field now extends as far west as California, as far southwest as Texas. Oil is produced in Illinois and Louisiana, in Kansas and Oklahoma. It is known that there are underground streams and rivers of it yet untouched. What is more to the point, it is known that the supply, contrary to common belief, is not easily exhausted in any quarter. The first Drake well, sunk in 1859, if properly cleaned, would still, it is believed, yield one third of a barrel a day.

At the present time there are 140,000 wells active, their average output being about four barrels a day. This average, however, is maintained by the newer wells. There are many in the East which will not now yield over a barrel a day on an average. Over 8,500,000 acres of land are leased for oil, and 700,000 acres are owned in fee by oil operators. The United States now produces more oil than all the rest of the world together. Russia once threatened to take and hold the lead, but she comes second now with about 70,000,000 barrels annual production.

With increasing production, oil has declined in price. The average price per barrel in 1900 was \$1; the average price per barrel last year was 61 cents. Oil is not used so generally for illuminating purposes as it was a few years ago, but its use for fuel is constantly and rapidly increasing. And the numerous by-products must be taken into consideration in making an estimate of the magnitude of the industry. Even then only rough approximations can be made, and these must be based on the profits of the Standard Oil Company, its subsidiaries and the "independents," which are nearly always great, sometimes enormous. The nation knew no such thing as a petroleum oil industry fifty years ago; it must now take account of it as an important factor in the economic situation.

INTRODUCTION of the steam trawler has revolutionized fishing in the waters of Japan. And canned shark meat, we understand, helps to keep down the cost of living.

It was, after all, not so much altruism as hard fact at Los Angeles.

MR. EDISON, the great inventor, has been commenting on Mr. Carnegie's list of great men and human benefactors. It seems to him excessive in its selection of workers in iron and steel and makers of mechanisms. Coming from such a source, the criticism is the more significant. But Mr. Edison proceeds to make exclusions of his own that are quite as indicative of wrong perspective as any that Mr. Carnegie has ventured. Thus, when asked if he would include any poets on his list, the inventor is said to have replied: "No," but with some hesitation, justifying his exclusion by the supplementary remark that, even in the case of a writer as great as Shakespeare, he was not a world-mover, however wonderful his "power in expression and his capacity for forming original sentences."

To say that the poets should not be included in lists of benefactors of the race is to shut out the noblest part of racial history and to subordinate literature and religion to achievements that are intrinsically lower and more ephemeral. "A poem is the very image of life, expressed in its eternal truth," as Shelley said; whereas mechanisms, however wonderful, in time are superseded. "One great creative poet probably exerts a nobler, deeper, more permanent ethical influence than a dozen generations of professed moral teachers," says the greatest of contemporary British statesmen and critics of literature, John Morley. If such be the rank of a poet, as against a formal teacher of ethics, who shall deny him place with the mere maker of things?

Where men who aspire to be poets and men who achieve signal success as investigators of nature and as inventors make their mistake today seems to us to be in refusal to see that they should be partners rather than aliens. The Wright brothers may invent and perfect the aeroplane, but they cannot interpret the profound significance of their conquest of the air as Florence Earle Coates does in her poem in the December Harpers Magazine. The physicists whose research is commercialized in the submarine lines that now thread the depths of the sea find their most enduring eulogy in a poem like Kipling's "The Deep Sea Cables." Contemporary natural scientists are facing greater mysteries of creative method than Darwin or Tyndall were thwarted by; and contemporary poets are blind and inept if they sing of Hellas and Zeus and ignore modern man and "the God of things as they are."

### Latin America on Exhibition

THE Franco-British and the Anglo-Japanese exhibitions, held at London, having proved of immense advantage to the commercial interests of Great Britain, plans are now under way for a South American exhibition under the supervision of Imre Kiralfy, whose management of the other undertakings proved eminently successful. Considering that the annual dividends on British investments in South America amount to \$150,000,000, there is good reason why London is anxious to foster closer relations, such as would inevitably follow an exhibition like that in question.

Now, if Great Britain considers it advisable to engage in such further exhibit work as will enhance its commercial chances with the countries of Latin America, particularly of South America, there would seem to be every reason why the financial interests of the United States could proceed along similar lines. In fact, the most northern republic of the western world might not inaptly go a step further and make such a Latin American exhibition permanent.

It is true that the Philadelphia Commercial museum in a measure fulfils the purpose in view, but it is also a fact that the Pennsylvania institution operates in a more inclusive fashion. The world is its field, and Asia and Australia, Europe and Africa, are as much concerned in the displays as is America. A Latin American commercial exposition in the United States, however, should take exclusive account of matters pertaining to the western hemisphere. The San Francisco Panama canal exposition will no doubt contain many interesting exhibits from the sister republics. It may even be possible to have such an exposition as is here outlined a permanent feature of the Golden Gate. The Pacific coast, no less than the East, is out for the great business of the future.

There have been recommendations in various quarters of late that floating expositions, that is, ships loaded with samples of the commercial products of the United States, should proceed to the ports of Latin America. In fact, arrangements have been perfected for the sending out of such maritime showrooms. No doubt they might arouse much interest in American manufactures, but, after all, they could only be one-sided in their effect. The countries of Central and South America should be given a further opportunity to show what they are capable of producing. And a permanent exposition, whether at San Francisco, New York, Chicago or Boston, would unquestionably prove an entering wedge for the kind of reciprocity that means fair exchange in business.

IT HAS been the pleasure of this newspaper to refer from time to time to the great improvement in the lighting of American and Canadian cities, and our commendation has been by no means confined to communities of metropolitan dimensions, nor are communities of metropolitan dimensions always entitled in this respect to the highest praise. The smaller cities of the two countries were the first to adopt electric lighting; they have been the first, also, to make really artistic application of the new illuminant. It has long been a matter of comment that, considering the multitudinous opportunities for tasteful decoration afforded by the electric light, its employment has been mainly within narrow range. Inevitably, bulbs, single or in groups, still predominate, but here and there are signs of a change which gives promise of more skilful variation, display and diffusion.

Louisville, Ky., is one of the secondary cities of the country that have not been content with street lighting along ordinary or conventional lines. The other night one of its chief thoroughfares, Market street, was thrown open to the public in a veritable blaze of electricity. In honor of the occasion there was a parade of citizens and music. Louisville, from all accounts, is greatly pleased with what it calls its "Long White Way," but observers should note that brilliantly lighted streets are not new to it. To quote the Herald,

### Poet and Inventor as Partners

"avenues of light multiply in this great and growing city. It is being transformed into a metropolis of beauty by night as well as by day, and we have the enterprise of our business men to thank for this splendid improvement."

It appears that in Louisville there is concert of action among business people in everything that makes for the advancement of the city. Thus, in the present instance, the two electric light companies and the merchants combined to show Market street as an avenue of beauty. Thanks to this unity of purpose and action, Louisville is able to claim now that it has at least three thoroughfares that will compare for attractiveness with any in the retail sections of the larger cities.

It is impossible to estimate the value of Louisville's investment in light. To do so it would be necessary to take account of moral as well as material dividends. And this is true with reference to every well-lighted town and city, small and large, on the American and other continents. Light is contributing more, perhaps, than the police and the criminal courts toward the extirpation of evil in the populous centers of the world.

RECENTLY attention was called to a judicial decision refusing the right to motion-picture film makers to make a pictorial record of an acted version of a copyrighted novel unless authorized so to do by the persons controlling the copyright. Of like tenor have been other recent court decrees and revisions of copyright law. New devices for producing and multiplying records of intellectual or emotional artistry have created popular demands that mean increased incomes for artists if rightly guarded in their property-rights by society. But some stand ready to reap where they have not sown and to profit by the new mechanical devices for making acts or words visible or audible.

There are limits, however, to the control of thought property just as there are to the control of real estate. A man may not trespass on the land of B; but he can write to C as to its topography and general aspects. The author of a book or an opera should control the sale of it, the use of its text in any form, long or brief, and if it is adapted for use in mechanical devices, of that use also he should be the determining factor both as to manner of production and royalty to be received. But when it comes to saying, as Italian publisher plaintiffs say in a suit just decided in a United States circuit court, that no descriptions of operas which they control shall appear in an American book giving brief intimations of what the classic and popular operas are about, then and there the court draws a line. For the next step, as Justice Cox remarked in his decree, is to demand that there shall be no criticism of these operas as rendered save such as may be authorized.

The right to describe a piece of literary or musical property, the right to pass from description to criticism, whether in newspaper or book form, may very well be preserved. There are limits to appropriation of the text, but there should not be any impairment of the right to describe and appraise. A favoring interpreter or critic would have to be held as lawless as one who might be savage and ruthless, according to the logic of the plaintiff's plea. The court wisely has refused to curtail the chance for comment, favorable or otherwise; and has decided against monopolistic trends in the field of art, so far as they impinge upon criticism as a necessary social function.

FROM facts furnished by Assistant Secretary Patton of the Canadian commission of conservation it appears that strong measures must be taken at once to preserve what remains of the oyster industry of the Dominion, or to restore it to its one-time vigor. While British Columbia is included among the oyster-producing provinces, it has never been an important contributor to the industry, although it is freely conceded that, as in the case of the states of the American Pacific Northwest, skilful transplanting and patient cultivation might lead to surprisingly good results. The real oyster provinces of Canada are only three in number, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. In these provinces the industry prospered for forty years. It reached its height in the eighties and early nineties. Save in one year, the production never fell below 50,000 barrels annually between 1882 and 1893. Since then it has been declining.

In 1907 the production had fallen to 27,299 barrels. Intensive methods of fishing—exhaustive methods they might better be called—have increased the production in the last few years, yet Canada is paying out every year \$350,000 for foreign oysters in order that her home demand may be met. Wanton waste is pronounced the first cause of the decay in the industry. Time was when farmers in the maritime provinces burned thousands of tons of oysters annually for the lime contained in the shells. Fishing through the ice has also been a cause of great destruction. The oysters were raked up through holes, the larger ones sent to market, the smaller ones left to perish.

Disagreement between the federal and provincial governments was long responsible for confusion as to jurisdiction, which prevented the enactment and enforcement of proper legislation. The provinces still own the oyster beds, but the Dominion imposes fishing regulations and restrictions. Divided authority means insecurity for the investor, or fisherman, and it is proposed now to change the law so that those who engage in the promotion of the industry shall have better assurance of protection. The conservation commission holds that only through the leasing of the beds for a term of years to strong companies can the oyster industry be restored. To this end it recommends that the Dominion and provincial governments get together with the view of agreeing upon a policy that will encourage private capital to invest in oyster cultivation. An interesting phase of the matter lies in the fact that the problem Canada is striving to solve is precisely the same as that confronting the oyster states and districts on the Atlantic coast of the United States.

THE present session of Congress impresses us with the idea that there never was a better opportunity for a really able and tactful Democratic leader.

THE United States department of justice cleared \$1,000,000, over all, last year. There is a moral here, in case anybody cares to make use of it.

### No Monopoly in Comment

### Canada, Also, Has an Oyster Problem

### Night Lights of Louisville